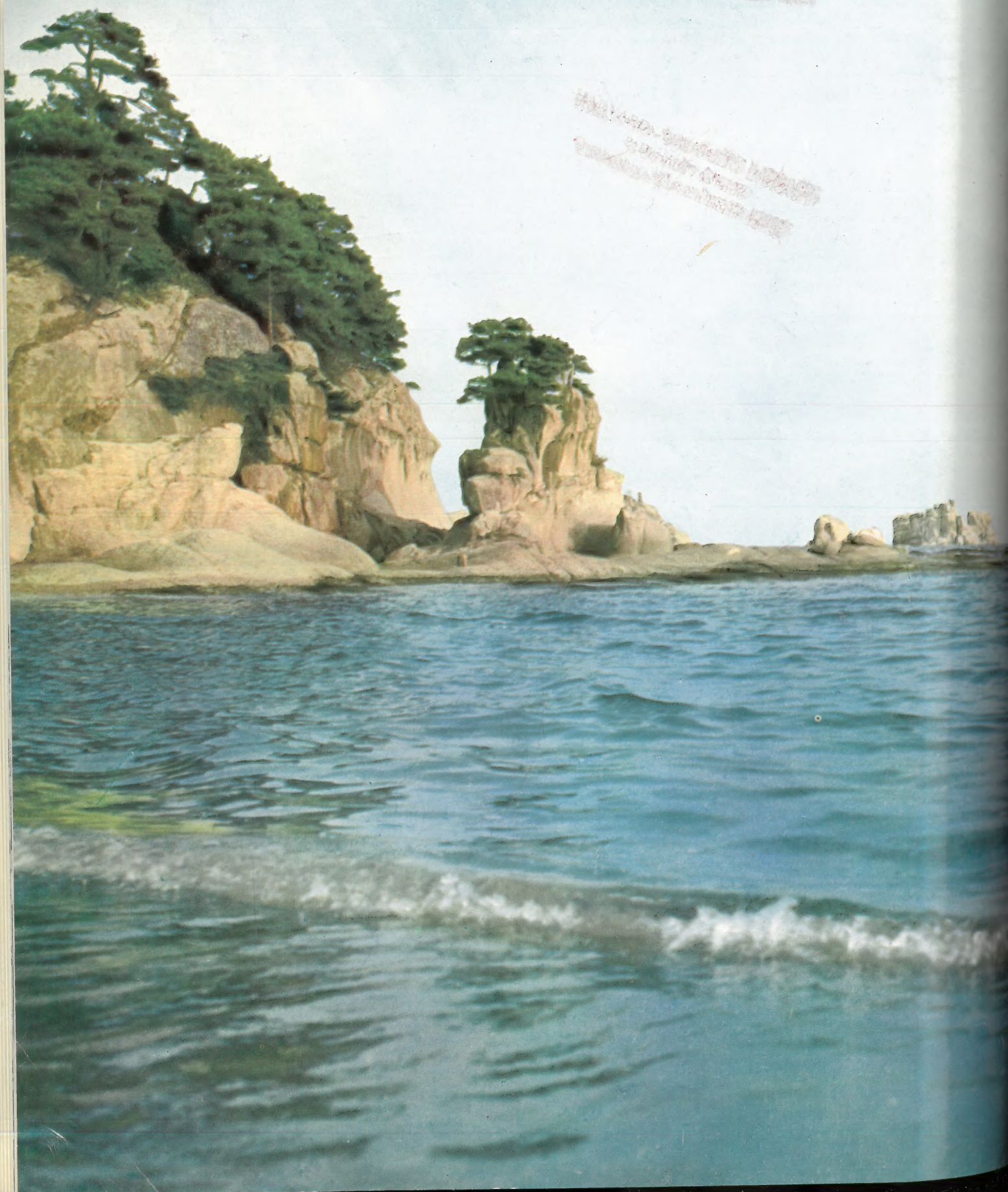
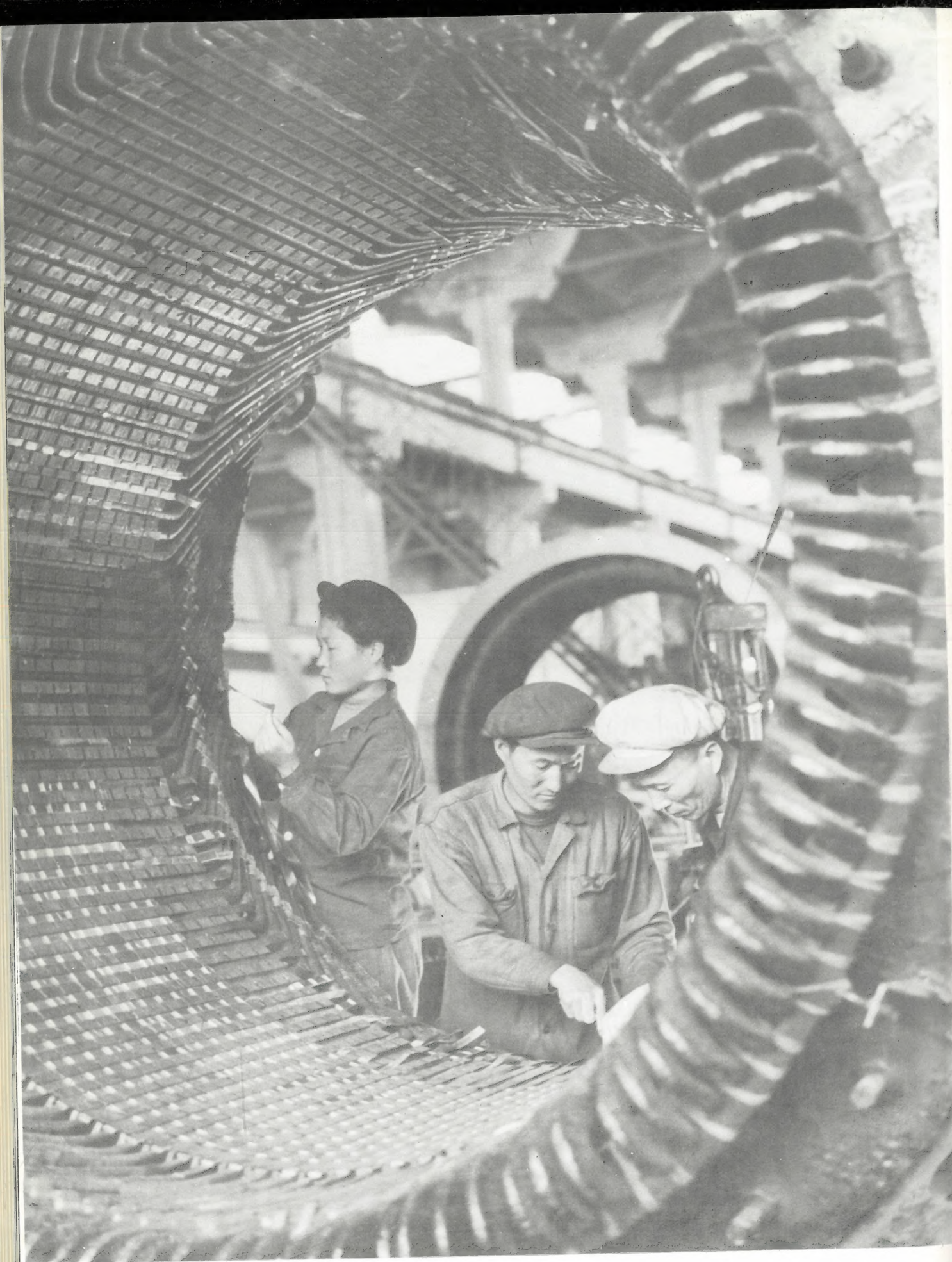


No. 13502



Korea Today

— PYONGYANG 8 1966 —



Workers of the Daian Electric Machine Factory assembling a large generator

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: The Kim Yung Ja Chullima workteam of the Nyungbyun Silk Mill is one of the outstanding teams at the factory. They always overfulfil their quotas, they are also exemplary in study and daily life. All members are doing their best to introduce new working methods. Particularly, Kim Yung Ja (right), the team leader, always helps her teammates adopt new devices.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

INSIDE BACK COVER: Korea's cigarettes

BACK COVER: Mt. Chilbo, a scenic spot in North Hamkyung Province

Photo by Bak Byung Ho

8

1966

No. 123

Printed in the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

RECEIVED

MONTHLY JOURNAL

OCT 20 1966

PUBLISHED BY THE

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING

Pyongyang

HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY

CONTENTS

Korea Has Been Always One . . .	KIM SUK HYUNG . . .	2
Great Changes and Growth		4
Twenty Years in a Factory . . .	JUNG YUNG RYUN . . .	8
Support for the Countryside		10
Trip to the Land of Clear Morning	JEAN KANAPA . . .	12
Irrigation		17
Oki	CHUN SE BONG . . .	21
To My Congo(B) Friends	HAN HO JIN . . .	29
Wall Street's Agent in Seoul		30
Inviolable Rights		31
For North-South Economic Exchange		
	KIM KWANG JIN . . .	33
Korean Society in the 15th and 16th centuries		
	RIM KWANG CHUL . . .	34
Philosopher Suh Kyung Duk		36
Two Worlds		38
South Korea Condemns Pak		38
Japanese Militarism—A New Threat in Asia		
	KYE SUK HO . . .	40
Poison Gas in South Vietnam		42
It Will Not Save Them!		43
Looking Back Upon My Life . . .	JO HUN YUNG . . .	44
My Impressions on Korea . . .	H.M. HABIBULLAH . . .	46
"The Stormy Era"		47
The Pakyun Fall		50
The Gun That Got 11 Planes		51
From Our Readers		51
Stamps of Korea		52

KOREA HAS BEEN ALWAYS ONE

Academician KIM SUK HYUNG

At the end of the Second World War, Korea was split into two parts. Ever since the people have been unable to send even letters to their kins and relatives, to say nothing of seeing each other.

The territorial division has brought untold hardship and misfortune on the Korean people. And they demand an end to this abnormal state and unification of their country. And resolutely the people are fighting to this end. They want to see their country reunited again as the Korean nation is a homogeneous nation.

It was in the 5th century B.C. or more back that the first states and civilization came into being in Korea. Then the ancestors of this nation lived in a vast area covering the regions south of the basins of the Liao and Sunghwa rivers and the Korean peninsula. Different tribes inhabited these areas but they had much in common in the mode of life and culture. They were distinct from their neighbours in these respects.

Before this era there were old states—Kojosun, Pooyu, and Jinkook, which were succeeded by three feudal states—Kokooryu, Silla, and Baikje—that existed between the 1st century B.C. and the early 7th century A.D. In the latter part of the 7th century Silla conquered its two rivals, while another state Balhai appeared in the north. In the early 10th century these two countries were conquered by the Koryu dynasty, whose territory covered practically the present territory of Korea. Since then the Korean nation has lived under rule of a single state.

All feudal states which existed in Korea were of centralism, an effective means for holding together feudal rulers and for bringing about

the national and cultural uniformity.

Like the preceding feudal states, both the Koryu dynasty and its successor, the Li dynasty (founded in the late 14th century), set up networks of traffic and communications radiated from the capital to all parts of the land. All these networks were conducive to bringing about a uniformity in all domains, political, economic, cultural, and military. And this was true even to the time of Japanese occupation of Korea in 1910. Such commonness and uniformity prevailed through the periods of the Koryu and Li dynasties.

Recently in the basin of the Liao River and the Korean peninsula a number of bronzeware including knives were excavated. These are characteristics of the old Korean culture. Such characteristics of the bronze age are also to be found in the cultures of the feudal states set up in later periods.

Many remains—old buildings and sculptures—of the feudal states show many common features clearly distinguishable from those of the neighbouring countries. These common features reveal the people shared the same sentiments and ideas. After the unification of the peninsula by the Koryu dynasty, such a community was confirmed more.

The Korean language has been the only national tongue of the Korean people from times immemorial. Its phonics, grammar and vocabularies are distinct from the languages of the neighbouring lands.

In the mid-15th century the Korean alphabet was adopted, which has been in use ever since.

The Korean language and writing is also a point that demonstrates the uniqueness of the

Korean nation.

When the country was invaded, the sentiments and spirit of a homogeneous nation were well demonstrated.

When the Khitans crossed the lower reaches of the Amrok River to invade Korea in the late 10th century and the early part of the 11th century, even the people in the far down south, though there was not a single shadow of the enemy, came up to fight the enemy. The entire people fought against the Mongolians when our country was invaded in the early part of the 13th century. They also fought for seven years to repulse the Japanese invaders in the late 16th century.

It is true that the feudal states played a certain role in these struggles.

However, even when the state was not in a position to wage the struggle, the people in different areas organized volunteers to fight the enemy; even in those areas that were not invaded by the enemy, the people organized such volunteers.

When the enemy invaded the land, people in all parts of the land rose up to fight for the country.

It is true in the Middle Ages when the natural economy prevailed, in any country rivalry of powerful lords manifested more or less. However, in our country such phenomena were very weak because the people had waged together frequent battles against the strong foreign aggressors, and because there was a spirit of strong cohesiveness.

In modern ages since the latter part of the 19th century, the development of capitalist industries accelerated the growth of transportation and communications, which served to further strengthen the uniformity of the Korean people's economic life.

The entire Korean people, united as one, fought against the American imperialists who crept into the Daidong River in 1866 and invaded Kanghwa Island in 1871. Then they organized the Volunteers Army to struggle against the Japanese aggressors in the latter part of the 19th century and the early 20th century.

Particularly, the anti-Japanese partisans organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's, having set forth the national independence of the country as the first and foremost task, waged an armed struggle against Japan for more than 15 years.

Even when the country faced the darkest days under Japanese rule, all sections of the Korean people could look forward to a bright future.

As all these historical facts show, the Korean people are a homogeneous nation from olden times.

But the nation has been separated in north and south due to the artificial barrier created by the U.S. army which landed in South Korea on the pretext of disarming the Japanese army. And the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a colony and a base for their aggression in the Far East. They went so far as to launch a war of aggression in 1950 in an attempt to conquer the whole of Korea. But they sustained an ignominious defeat in the war and had to sign the Armistice Agreement in 1953. Even after the conclusion of the truce, they still remain in South Korea and are working like mad to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Today, Korea has been divided into the two diametrically different parts by the Military Demarcation Line.

The United States and its puppet clique have turned down all reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the peaceful unification of Korea on an independent and democratic principle. They are dead set against any North-South travel and economic exchange. They are preventing parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends, who have been separated in the north and south, from writing to each other.

However, never can they perpetuate the division of the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, who have lived on one and the same territory from olden times and who have a strong national consciousness.

The ardent aspiration of the entire people of north and south for unification is manifested in the 20-year long struggle after liberation—the struggle for socialist construction in North Korea and the struggle against the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea. U.S. imperialism must be made to withdraw from South Korea, and Korea should be unified according to the wish of the Korean people without any outside interference.

The struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification will surely be crowned with a final victory.



A view of the Jairyung Mine

GREAT CHANGES AND GROWTH

The past 21 years following the country's liberation have witnessed great changes and progress in Korea. The country, once a backward colonial agricultural land, is now a country with a modern industry and agriculture.

Like all imperialists, from the first day of its occupation of Korea it was Japan's policy to turn Korea into a fertile ground for its capital, a market for its surplus goods, a source of raw materials and cheap labour, and into a military base for aggression on the Asiatic continent. The predatory and aggressive policy of the Japanese colonialists made Korea's economy lose independency and deformed. As a result, Korea had to limit herself to farming. What industries there were extraction branches to feed Japanese industry with raw materials and semi-finished goods, and some chemical industry for the Japanese war industry.

Most of the factories were run by the colonialists. In 1940 Japanese capital accounted for 94 per cent of the total capital invested in Korea's industries. The lopsidedness was acute in the industrial structure and in the geographical distribution of factories. The industrial structure in 1936 showed: machine and tools manufacturing 1 per cent, metal 4 per cent, fuel and power 5.6 per cent, foodstuffs (mainly rice-cleaning) 45.2 per cent.

The continued shipment of raw materials and semi-finished goods to Japan aggravated the one-sidedness of Korea's economy. In 1944 the ratio between pig iron, steel and steel products was 100:30:21.9. The Japanese capitalists built most of the mills on the coastal areas so as to make transport of goods easier. Of course the rational building-up of Korea's economy did not enter into consideration.

Underdeveloped Japanese monopoly capitalism in seeking colonial super profits was only interested in exploiting the cheap labour power of the colony, neglecting the introduction of modern technique into Korea's industry. Most of the Korean workers were forced to work 12-16 hours a day. The worst case was with the miners and colliers. Needless to say, the Koreans were prevented from learning skill and technique.

Korea's countryside became a source of foodstuffs for Japan. It was barred from making the many-sided growth, concentrating on rice cultivation. Then the countryside was in bondage of relations of feudal landownership.

Such was the reality of Korea's economy when the country was liberated from the yoke of Japanese rule which lasted about half a century. Under the circumstances, to build an independent national economy came to the fore if the country was to strengthen the political independence it had won, and if it was to prosper.

In 1947 Premier Kim Il Sung stressed the establishment of an independent economy for a new state. He said:

"To build a democratic, independent state, a nation should, without fail, establish a foundation of its own independent economy. And to lay the foundation, the national economy should be developed rapidly. Unless we lay the foundation of an independent economy, we cannot win independence, nor build up the country, nor survive."

Such thoughts have been the basis of all economic policies of the government since liberation.

Soon after liberation the land reform was executed, key industries were nationalized, and other democratic reforms carried out. As a result, socio-economic foundations for an independent economy were set up.

The Korean people were set to build a new state and many successes were scored. But, even before five years were out a grave moment befell the country—the Yankee imperialists launched the war against North Korea. The American aggressors dumped on the average 18 bombs on every square kilometre in North Korea during the three-year war. The war worked havoc with the country the people had reconstructed after liberation. However, nothing could daunt the people of this land, who successfully repulsed the Americans.

After the ceasefire the government adopted a policy to lay foundations for an independent national economy. To this end, first of all, the colonial lopsidedness and backwardness still found in industry should be cast aside, while an independent heavy industry be built, and on this basis, light industry and agriculture be made a proportionate growth.

In accordance with the policy, the government appropriated 49.6 per cent of the total capital investments for industry during the postwar three-year plan period and 51.3 per cent in the first five-year plan period, 81.2 and 82.6 per cent of which went to heavy

industry respectively.

In building up the foundation of an independent national economy heavy industry is of great significance. However, in this, the government, taking into account the country's economic condition and the deteriorated people's life, laid main stress on those branches of heavy industry which have a direct bearing on the people's welfare.

The government approached the problem from two angles. In rehabilitating and building up heavy industry it concentrated investments on those branches that would affect the people's life directly. At the same time, to bring about the rapid effectiveness of the investments, it exercising a rigid economy earmarked funds for rehabilitating the devastated plants while re-equipping them technically and erecting new ones. As a result, key branches of heavy industry were built in a short period in the postwar years with a comparatively small fund, material, and labour. The total capital investments in industry expanded 288 per cent between 1954 and 1959, and the total value of industrial output grew 569 per cent.

Mention must be made of the fact that the government directed much attention to the growth of machine industry, and some machine-building plants had been already built in the war time. When the country started the technical reconstruction after the war, large modern machine-building plants were erected and measures were taken for putting all reserves to work and turning out more machines. In this connection, of great significance was the "let the machine-tool make the machine-tool" movement conducted in all plants. This gave birth to a great number of machine tools throughout the country without any state investment. During the five-year plan period, the output value of machine industry went up 4.7 times, and in 1964 its share in the total industrial output was 25.8 per cent (the figure was only 1.6 per cent before liberation), while producing 94.3 per cent of machines the country needed.

Along with the rapid growth of machine industry other branches of heavy industry too advanced speedily. Between 1953 and 1964 the output value of heavy industry swelled 24-fold.

Along with the rapid growth in the output value, radical changes took place in the industrial structure: in 1944 machine-building, metal, chemical, and building-materials industries put together shared 40 per cent of the gross value of heavy industrial output, but the figure reached nearly 90 per cent in 1963.

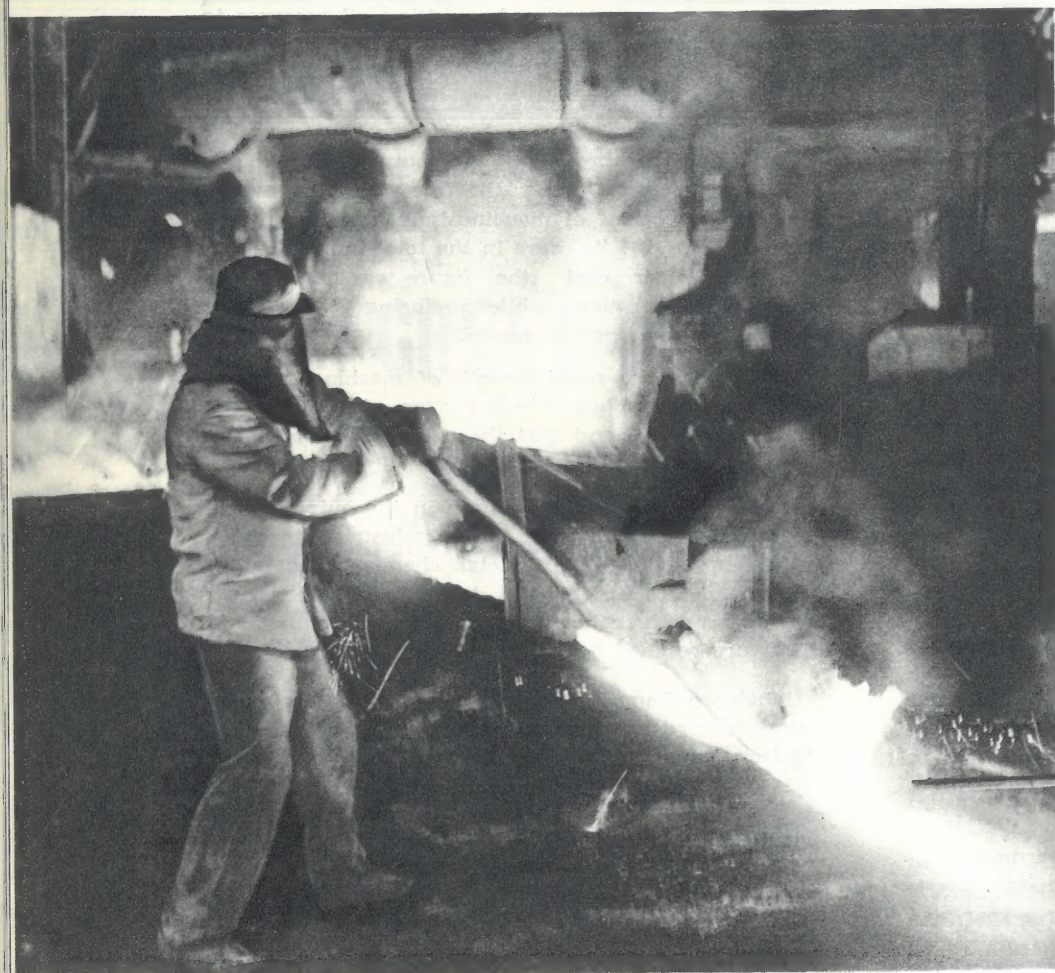
Unbalance found in various branches of heavy industry was removed. For instance, the proportions of pig iron, steel, and structural steel stood at 100:30:22 in 1944, but in 1963 they changed to 100:88:66. And the range of steel products expanded, too.

Chemical industry which had only inorganic branches added the organic ones. Now the country produces raw materials for light industry with materials abundant in the land.

To build a modern light industry based on the pow-

erful heavy industry was a demand of our basic line of economic construction and an important factor for the development of a diversified economy and a stabilized life. And it has been the government's policy to develop light industry with large-scale state-run plants and medium- and small-scale local factories. In the postwar years the government built a number of large plants and increased greatly the output of daily items. However, the country's economic situation was such that numbers of large-scale plants could not be built at one time. Moreover, the large light industrial plants alone could not overcome the backwardness. Nor could they alone fully satisfy the growing demand of the people for daily necessities. Under the circumstances, the government adopted a line of waging a nation-wide movement for building medium- and small-sized industrial plants in local areas mobilizing all latent resources and manpower. And the whole country came out enthusiastically in response to the government's call. In only a few months after June 1958 (when the government sent out the call), more than 1,000 factories sprang up in all parts of the country—they were built with idle materials and man-

Molten Iron flows out (at the 2nd blast furnace of the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works)



power available in localities. At present the figure has surpassed the mark of 2,000. With the gradual improvement and fortification of material and technical foundations of these plants, their output rapidly increased; local industry claimed more than one half of the gross value of output of consumer goods in 1964.

The building-up of a light industry with large government-run plants and medium- and small-sized local factories raised rapidly the production. The value of light industrial output went up 31 times between 1946 and 1963: textile 107 times, daily necessities 243 times. Moreover, no more is to be found colonial lopsidedness and backwardness in light industry. Before liberation, the country had to get all daily items from Japan; but now it can turn out enough consumer goods for the people.

With the development of heavy and light industries, the share of industries in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output rose from 28 per cent in 1946 to 75 per cent in 1964.

It is important for any country to develop agriculture and become self-sufficient in foodstuffs and raw materials for light industry, if it is to build an independent national economy. To this end, the state strove to build socio-economic foundations for the rapid growth of agriculture which had been stagnant in the past; land reform was put into effect, and agricultural co-operation was carried through. And much effort was directed to eliminating one-sidedness of agriculture which had concentrated solely on cultivating rice, and to developing it into a diversified one.

In this respect, of weighty significance is to push ahead with the technical reconstruction aided by industry so as to raise agricultural productivity speedily. And, with the rapid progress of agricultural co-operation and the leaping advancement of industry, the government called for an overall technical reconstruction in the countryside. And it placed irrigation before all others.

This comes from the geographical and climatic conditions of the country and from the fact that rice cultivation constitutes the main feature of its agriculture.

The state spent a large sum of fund for building irrigation facilities while co-operative farms undertook medium- and small-sized projects. Thus, much success has been registered in irrigation. And now mechanization, electrification, and application of chemicals are in full swing in the countryside.

Today 1.03 tractors are working on every 100 *jungbo* of fields. 300 kilograms of chemical fertilizers are applied to every *jungbo*, electricity has gone into 95.5 per cent of all farm villages and 81 per cent of the country's farm houses.

Agriculture is developing into a diversified one with emphasis on the grain output. At the same time, cultivation of industrial crops, stock-breeding, pomiculture, and sericulture are being promoted. Now the country's grain harvest has doubled over the pre-liberation years. The output of industrial crops and animal products, too, has risen considerably. Thus, our agriculture produces enough foodstuffs and ample raw materials for light industry.

The economic progress went ahead in parallel with the work of turning out trained personnel.

To this end, the government had adopted the policy of re-educating the old intellectuals while training new cadres of the working people's origin. In 1958, universal compulsory middle school education was put into effect.

Combining education with productive labour has been the guiding principle in this field, with result that a great army of trained personnel possessing knowledge and experience has emerged. Today the ranks of national cadres surpassed 290,000.

The firm economic foundation of the country has expanded its foreign trade. Between 1954 and 1964, the volume of foreign trade grew about 6 times. In 1953 ores covered an overwhelming part of export. But, today, industrial products, such as, machinery, equipment, and electric appliances are being exported.

To improve the material and cultural standards of the people is the guiding principle for the government which has devoted all gains attained in building up the economy to this end. Thanks to the popular policy of the state, the real wages of factory and office workers increased 218 per cent in 1964 as against 1949.

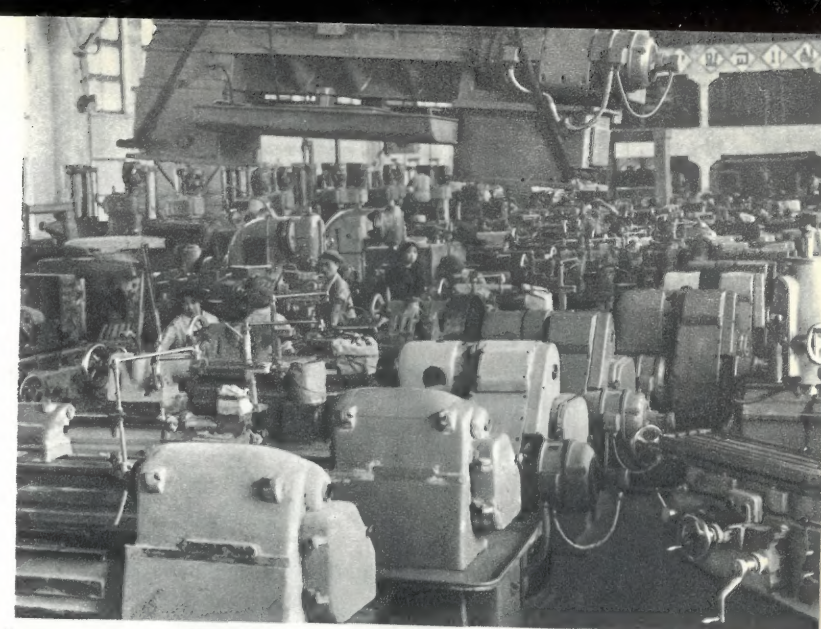
The government has adopted measures for the rapid growth in agricultural output and for a gradual reduction of tax-in-kind along with other steps of improving the peasants' life. Recently a law was adopted to abolish the tax-in-kind completely by the end of this year. It goes without saying that all this has rapidly increased the incomes of farmers.

Bigger incomes of the working people resulted in a swift increase in purchasing power. In 1963 the volume of retail goods increased 11 times over 1953.

Thus, Korea produces enough means of production and consumer goods the country needs, and the living standards of the people are rising constantly.

PHOTOS:

1. Varieties of machine-tools are turned out at the Hichun Machine-tool Factory
2. The spinning shop of the Shineuljoo Textile Mill
3. Tractors ready to be sent to the countryside (at the Kiyang Tractor Works)



1)



2)

3)





Jung Yung Ryun (centre), leader of the starch workshop of the Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory, always discusses with his men about the machines in the shop and their repair

Twenty Years in a Factory

JUNG YUNG RYUN

A Shop Leader
Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory

August 10, 1966, marks the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Law on Nationalization of Key Industries in our country. It was under this law that our corn-starch factory, too, was nationalized.

As I look back on the significant day, a thousand feelings rush upon me. I have been with this plant for nearly thirty years.

On August 10, 1946—the country was liberated in the previous year—there was a gathering at our factory about the nationalization law which was issued by the North Korean Provisional People's Committee. When the gathering was over, the whole factory went to the Pyongyang City mass rally.

The law pointed out that all the factories, mines, power plants, railways, communications, banks, commercial and cultural establishments, etc., which were formerly owned by the Japanese government, Japanese corporations and individuals and by traitors to the Korean nation should be confiscated and nationalized.

The rally was attended by scores of thousands of workers.

At the meeting, Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, spoke on "Nationalization of Major Industries—the Foundation for Building an Independent State" amid hearty cheers of the crowds.

Still ringing in my ears are Premier Kim Il Sung's words.

"...By their backbreaking labour the Korean people, up to the eve of the liberation, enriched only the Japanese colonial marauders, while they themselves suffered from acute hunger and penury.

"This unfair and humiliating system has now been ended for good. Now the factories, ore and coal mines, power plants, railways, and banks have all passed into the hands of the Korean

people to serve only the prosperity and progress of our country and the betterment of the wellbeing of our people."

I still remember while I listened to his speech, I could not help looking back on our bitter past, and picturing a bright future. And sure enough the future which we visualized at that time has come true today.

And this takes my thoughts back thirty years ago when I began to work at the Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory. It was in 1937. Then the plant was owned by the American, later by the Japanese.

Before I came to this factory, I had been a stone-mason for more than ten years. The life had been misery itself as there was little work. So, I had to do any kind of work that came my way—I had a family of four to support. I simply walked around from place to place in the hope of landing on some sort of work.

I felt so lucky when the factory—now the Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory—took me. I held high hopes; things would improve. But things changed little for us. Though I was forced to do the backbreaking toil for more than 12 hours a day, what I earned was not enough to make both ends meet.

We had to stand the long hours in such a place where there were no safety devices under the strict watch of the foremen who would sweep us with a blood-chilling glare. And the toil began to tell on me.

Workers were not the only ones exploited by the factory. It squeezed the farmers mercilessly.

To keep the plant going, it had to have corn and it took the grain from the farmers at a low price.

It seemed the factory was the grindstone as far as the Koreans were concerned. Huge profits came out from it to fatten Japanese Zai-

batsu.

Of course the corn-starch factory was no exception. Everywhere the Japanese colonialists drove the Korean people to squeeze huge profits.

By the Law on Nationalization of Key Industries, however, factories and enterprises, 90 per cent of the North Korean industries, the majority of which were formerly owned by the Japanese Zaiatsu, passed into the hands of the Korean people.

The country's independence and nationalization law freed us the workers who had been exploited and humiliated. Now the factory came to belong to us. What a sense of pride we felt then. We were all determined to work devotedly for the prosperity and development of the country.

The Japanese monopolists were vicious to the end. When they fled from Korea, they destroyed maliciously many important machines and equipment at our factory, too. On top of it, we found it difficult to run the factory on our own, because there were few trained Koreans. The Japanese did not train the Koreans intentionally.

However, we worked putting our brains together and studied how to run the factory.

I had been a repair man at the Starch Shop for a long time and had some experience in working the machinery. With several other workers, I succeeded in making the shop move again.

The Japanese were quite sure that we would never be able to run the factory by ourselves. But, now, we were masters of the factory. We studied and tried again and again. And in four months after nationalization, the whole factory started operation.

In the meantime, a new manager was appointed, and our plant began to operate under the government's guidance. That more than 90 per cent of the industries was nationalized made it possible to develop the country's economy in a planned way.

Our factory, too, had its first annual quotas under the overall state plan in 1947, and the entire factory worked hard. The quotas were overfulfilled.

No more were we wage slaves; we were working at a nationalized factory, our own factory. We all felt we were reborn; we were new men who were to shoulder the destiny of the country. Yes, we felt great pride and worked with ardent patriotism.

By 1949, our factory's output trebled in value compared with the days of Japanese imperialism, and thirteen new products, glucose and camphor injections included, which the Japanese could not produce, were added.

Gradually the factory was put on the path of growth. Then came June 1950. The Ameri-

cans who had occupied South Korea since 1945 started the war of aggression against North Korea.

The three-year Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) destroyed almost completely our factory.

When the rehabilitation of the country started after the war, we set about rebuilding the factory. It was by no means an easy job to rehabilitate the devastated factory. But, everyone knew it was their factory, and they worked devotedly though the odds were almost unsurmountable. While rebuilding the factory we tried to manage production, at least some. Moreover, the technical levels of our workers rose considerably as we worked and studied.

In rehabilitating the factory in the difficult postwar time, we saw to it that all the reserves were tapped to the maximum. When a plan was needed, workers and technicians got together and drew up the blueprint on the spot. And all workers were out to collect idle goods.

There were small funds invested, yet the factory was rehabilitated 70 days ahead of schedule. And in August 1956 the factory started full operation. The new factory was bigger than the old one.

Since then our factory fulfilled, two years ahead of schedule, the five-year plan which was started in 1957.

A host of suggestions and devices came from the workers, technicians, and other employees of our factory. Last year alone, 81 suggestions and new ideas were introduced in production, with the result that labour productivity rose considerably.

Now in our factory, the capacity of treating corn has increased 3 times and the range of products expanded 6 times as against the days before nationalization. And all this has improved our life.

Thanks to the government's great solicitude I was able to study and became a shop leader.

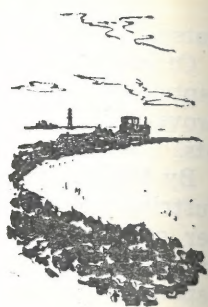
Free medical treatment and education plus the steady growth in real incomes have made my family lead a bountiful life.

I am over fifty but I feel fresh energy surging in me.

The creative labour of all the employees of our factory boosted production rapidly and enabled the factory to make a good profit. But no more does the profit go into the pockets of individual capitalists as in the past. It is used solely for the improvement of our life directly or indirectly.

The interests of the state and those of individuals fully accord with each other. That is why our work becomes more and more conscious and creative. It is with such feelings that I recall August 10, 1946, which has brought about fundamental changes on our life.

Support for the Countryside



The working-class guidance of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture, and help of town to country—this is one of the basic principles which the Party and state of the working class should hold fast to in socialist rural construction. And this comes from the leading role of the working class and the advanced position of industry in revolution and socialist construction and from the essential demand for solving the agrarian question in the building of socialism-communism.

The Theses point out:

"Leadership and assistance of the working-class Party and the socialist state are indispensable conditions for the emergence, consolidation, and development of the socialist system in the countryside. The peasantry can take the socialist path and then go over to communism only under the leadership and with the assistance of the working class."

After the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, our peasants guided and helped by the working class became free from the imperialist and feudal oppression and exploitation. Then, with agricultural co-operation, they cast aside exploitation and oppression of all descriptions and became the socialist working people.

When they farmed individually they themselves were responsible for everything, but the situation changed radically with the completion of agricultural co-operation. True, there still exist class distinctions between the working class and peasantry, yet they are all socialist working people; the workers and peasants are allies joined in the fight for the common goal and ideals.

Ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership are all socialist ownership, though there are some differences between them. They constitute the economic foundation of the socialist state. Therefore, the socialist state assumes the responsibility not only for the welfare of the factory and office workers but also for that of the peasants; it promotes not only the development of ownership by the whole people but also the growth of co-operative ownership.

Industry is the leading branch of the national economy, and town is ahead of the country in all spheres, political, economic, and cultural. Agriculture can be as well equipped with modern technique as industry only when the latter helps the former. And the lagging countryside can reach the level of town only when the latter helps the former.

The Theses point out:

"The leadership and assistance of the working class to the peasantry and the support of towns to the countryside are a basic condition for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, for ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, firmly building up the socialist countryside together with the socialist cities and workers' districts and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country." Indeed this is the historical mission of the working class.

The countryside has been aided actively since the land reform carried out shortly after the country's liberation, particularly since agricultural co-operation.

In the stage of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution all assistance to the countryside was directed to the thorough execution of land reform. Therefore, help to the countryside in this period was marked with political and ideological guidance. The working class united and organized the broad masses of the peasantry in the struggle against the remnants of Japanese imperialism and feudal forces. The help of the working class was one of the basic factors in the victorious implementation of the land reform.

After the Korean war, with the completion of agricultural co-operation and building of an independent industrial foundation, aid of the working class to the countryside assumed a new aspect.

Concerning the help to the countryside after the completion of agricultural co-operation, the Theses point out:

"The working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but also give material, technical, cultural and financial assistance to it. The socialist state must make every effort to lighten the burdens of the peasants and increase their incomes, and must see to it that the living standards of the workers and peasants rise evenly."

The political and ideological guidance of the working class to the peasantry is the firm principle of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and constitutes the basic condition for enhancing its leading role.

Already at the time of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution, the Party steadily intensified the educational programme for the peasantry with emphasis on socialist patriotism. And from the time of completion of agricultural co-operation, the communist education has been stepped up for the peasants so that they can eliminate the ideological

survivals of the old society, egoism, conservatism, etc.

As a result of agricultural co-operation and ideological education, the peasants have come to display their zeal and creativeness in the socialist rural construction, helping each other.

To aid the countryside culturally is also of great importance

The guidance and assistance of town, the centre of culture, and the working class, the advanced class, are of decisive significance in pursuing the cultural revolution in the countryside:

In our country, much efforts have been made, first of all, to consolidate the co-operative economy in the rural areas and train cadres for the socialist rural construction. The Party systematically trained managerial and technical personnel for the countryside. And more educational, cultural and public health workers were trained to be dispatched to the rural districts. In 1965 the number of technicians and specialists in the countryside was 17 for every 1,000 co-op farmers.

The state spent much fund to build various schools, hospitals and clinics, cinemas, libraries, and other establishments in the countryside. In 1963 the number of schools at all levels in the rural areas increased by 123 per cent as against 1953.

Only when such ideological and cultural assistance is linked up with an economic one, can the former display its strength and the worker-peasant alliance be further consolidated.

Economic assistance to the countryside is in four component parts—material, technical, financial, and working.

Material assistance to the countryside will be determined by the development of industry, in particular, by that of heavy industry with machine-building industry as the core.

Today, in our country, more modern farm machines such as tractors, lorries, and tractor-drawn farming tools, and fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are going to the countryside every year.

In the meantime the state has taken a series of measures for expanding and strengthening the farm machine stations and irrigation projects, the important base of the technical revolution in the rural areas, while improving the management of these state-owned establishments with a view to making them serve the co-op farms most effectively.

Along with material and technical assistance to the co-op farms, more financial aid is given to the rural areas.

The steadily growing state finance makes it possible for the government to earmark more funds for agriculture. In contrast to this, the share of the co-operative economy in the state budget is systematically lowered. Between 1961 and 1963 the amount of state investments in capital construction increased by 88 per cent on an average compared with 1954; that in the field of the rural economy rose by 270 per cent. In the meantime, out of the total state revenue, the incomes from the co-op farms decreased to 74.5 per cent in 1963 over 1959.

Moreover, from 1964, the government, in addition to all the capital construction, finances building medium and small irrigation projects, river improvements, water-pumping facilities, and thrashing grounds, animal sheds, warehouses, and rural power stations. (All these had been the burden of co-op farms previously.) At the same time, the state has provided the co-op farms with thrashing-machines, fodder-cutters, sprayers, and other farm-machines free of charge. Their repairs, too, are done at the expenses of the state.

The state has made loans available to the co-op farms without interest, a great part of which was cancelled.

Abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind is of epochal significance in strengthening financial assistance of the state to the farming areas and exempting the peasants from all tax burdens.

Agricultural tax-in-kind has been the only tax the peasants have to pay. It came into force during the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution soon after the liberation to free the peasantry from the miscellaneous taxes levied upon them in the old society and improve their lot. It has played a big role as a powerful means for tightening the economic ties between town and country and promoting overall socialist construction.

However, agricultural tax-in-kind, too, like all other taxation systems, varied in step with the changing socio-economic conditions.

Our state gradually reduced the rate of tax-in-kind as the socialist industry made progress and the foundations of an independent national economy took shape. The rate was lowered from 25 per cent to an average of 20.1 per cent of the harvest after the war, to 8.4 per cent in 1959. Then for many co-operative farms the rate has been still lowered, and some farms are completely exempted from it.

Thanks to such measures, the proportion of agricultural tax-in-kind in the state revenue shrank from 6 per cent in 1953 to 0.8 per cent in 1959. It keeps decreasing.

Moreover, the Theses set forth the task of completely abolishing agricultural tax-in-kind in the three years' time between 1964 and 1966. In this connection, it must be pointed out that the Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of D.P.R.K. held in April decided to abolish the tax-in-kind completely this year.

The abolition of tax-in-kind will be not only an important step towards consolidating the economic foundation of the co-op farms and increasing the income of the peasants but a historical event emancipating our peasants completely from all sorts of tax burdens.

Along with the abolition of all taxes for the peasantry, the Theses demand that irrigation fees and charges for hiring farm-machines will be completely abolished in the near future, too. Financial assistance of the state to the countryside is also rendered through low prices. The state has systematically lowered the prices of farm implements, fertilizers, agri-

(Continued on page 29)

TRIP TO THE LAND OF CLEAR MORNING

JEAN KANAPA

The author visited our country last November. His travels were carried in the "Humanité" early in February this year. Here we introduce an abridged version of his article.—Ed.

Upon returning to one's own country from an unknown land, one is apt to say to those who do not know the land, "Well, it is something like this."

I have been to Korea.

If one speaks of Korea, one should not use superficial synonyms, conventional phrases, or dogmatic expressions. It is because Korea is a country in Asia, a neighbour of Japan and China—there is a long borderline with China—but she is so different from her two neighbours. There is hardly anything common among them. Korea resembles no one but Korea.

There in the northern part of the mountainous peninsula which was wrapped in the flames of war some time ago—a war that put the U.S. imperialists to indelible shame—a proud and optimistic people is riding high in the blue sky. To borrow a symbolic expression of Korea, they are riding on Chullima, a Korea's legendary Pegasus. Where is the steed leading North Korea to? To witness it I went to Korea.

NO SIMILARITY I COULD FIND THERE

Throw away all conventional notions. First of all, one should not call this land "Korea". From the 10th century she has been called so after the dynasty of Koryu which reigned the peninsula then. But since the time of the Li dynasty (it was founded in 1392), the country has been called "Chosun."

"Chosun" means not a land of morning calm, but a land of clear morning...

Yet, it is not the morning alone that is clear. The whole day is clear. The cloudless light-blue sky, the warm sunbeams, the sun... All this gives a most unique—truly serene—unmatchable brightness to everything, and refreshes the minds of the people. This is



admirable, unimaginable beauty of Korea. Even rain drops falling on streams, I don't know why, assume pink just like the cherries in full bloom. Indeed this beauty challenges the European notion of beauty.

Discard the shopworm phrase of "Asiatic filth." Streets and roads of cities and villages are as neat and clean as a new coin. Not a piece of paper, no cigaret butts are to be found. Big cities are modern cities with their elegant houses, tree-lined, broad avenues.

I am talking about North Korea.

Korea has been split into two parts but the Korean nation is one. An intelligent and proud nation, the Korean people boast of a long history and an old civilization.

For several decades in the 20th century the Korean people had seen the Japanese imperialists invading their land with the help of Uncle Sam, but they kept on fighting against the tyrannical colonial rule. This is the people, who, under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, now Premier and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, had their own Long March in the areas of Manchuria along the border.

The Korean people is the people who helped the Soviet Army in pushing the Japanese occupants into the sea in August 1945. They are the people who have witnessed the landings in South Korea of the U.S. army ostensibly for receiving the Japanese surrender. But, in reality, the United States occupied South Korea, and in 1948, they installed there "a government made in U.S.A." Thus the U.S. has divided Korea into two parts, there is no fair and proper ground for them to stand on.

So, for the time being, I cannot but speak of North Korea and South Korea separately with the same in-

dignant feelings as the Koreans. For no crimes are greater than one that divides one and the same land into two parts.

Japanese colonialism converted Korea into its granary and a mine. Some 80 per cent of the population worked in the countryside where the Japanese had adhered to the feudal ownership in parallel with their capitalist ownership.

The industries that there were (they took only 25 per cent of the whole economy) had been in the hands of the Japanese capitalists, who were only interested in developing the mining industry and in turning out some semi-finished goods. Iron ore mining industry held 15.7 per cent of the gross value of industrial output, metallurgy 13.3 per cent, chemical industry 10.1 per cent, and textiles 6 per cent. All other industrial branches accounted for only 1 per cent respectively.

Almost everything was shipped away to Japan. Such was Korea's beginning.

Though it had gone through the severe war for three years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today 20 years after liberation, has been turned into a modern independent state breaking all records—it advanced at the rate of 34.8 per cent (heavy industry even 39.8 per cent) on the average every year in its tempo of industrial growth between 1954 and 1963. In 1965, it maintained a high tempo of 14 per cent.

On a cheerful and bright morning we took a car and left Pyongyang.

Once in 1960 I stayed in Pyongyang, the capital of the country, but I must confess I was really impressed.

During the past five years the city has so changed in every sense of the word. Already in 1960, there was a new city on war debris. Yes! It rose from the earth, for the war had reduced the capital to heaps of ashes. The whole city had been turned into a wilderness. But in 1960 a city rose up on that very chaotic desert. Today the city has developed into a grand, beautiful one; it is not an ordinary city.

Now the Botong plain in Pyongyang is a residential district



In Pyongyang there are a host of luxurious buildings, Korea-made trolley buses, a new university, the beautiful Grand Theatre of traditional architecture, a large stadium, and a new bridge over the Daidong River flowing through the heart of the city. It is a modern capital, indeed. Everywhere I saw great changes the land has taken.

KOREA'S REVIVAL (NORTH KOREA)

It was about a century ago that the imperialists, the imperialists of many countries, began to have interest in Korea. In 1866, the U.S. armed vessel "General Sherman" sailed up the Daidong to reach Pyongyang. Then Japan kept invading this country resorting to every conceivable scheme until it made the land a colony in 1910.

In hiring workers, the colonialists applied such methods. There was a certain mine whose Japanese proprietor tested people before hiring them. The Japanese asked everyone to lift a mass of iron weighing 360 kg and carry it to a distance of 50 metres!

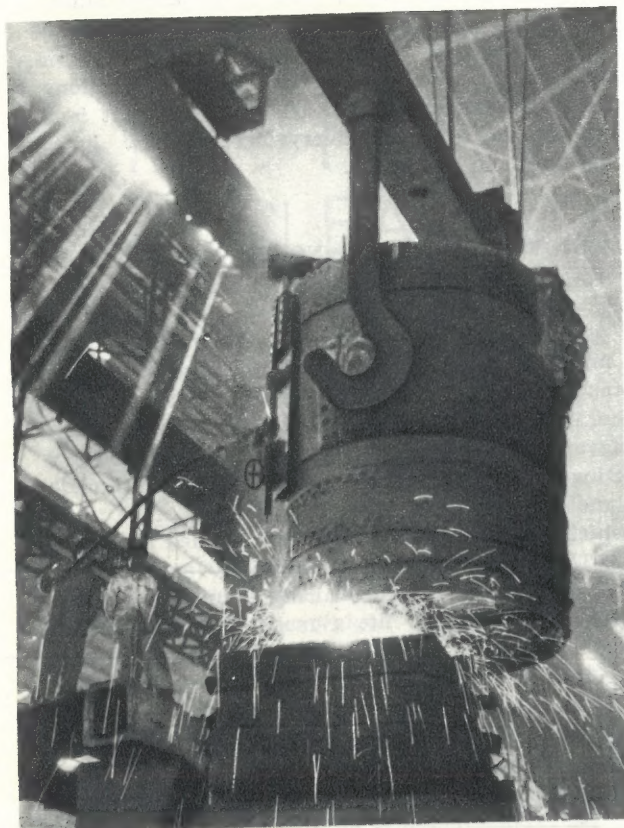
The foreign employers plundered everything of Korea, from natural resources to distribution.

Today, to the south of the 38th Parallel the United States has taken the place of the Japanese and turned South Korea into a typical dependent land. The Koreans are saying: There is no difference between rule of Japanese imperialism and that of Americans; only the Japanese ruled Korea through their government-general, and the Americans through their stooges. And the Americans' pillage is worse.

Contrary to this, in North Korea the people have become true masters of the land.

Isn't it natural for the Koreans to be proud of this? Every exhibit at the Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang spoke eloquently of this.

Everything on display was manufactured in the country. Everything I saw—lighters, saxophones, refrigerators, synthetic fibre, excavators, lathes and others—was Korean-make. I heard the Koreans say



At the bloomery of the Kangsun Steel Mill

very often: "When a state fails to have an independent economy, it cannot speak of political independence in the true sense of the word."

Korea, backward in the past, has been divided into North and South owing to U.S. occupation of South Korea, and, on top of it, industries which began to rise up after the country's liberation, were mercilessly destroyed by the war. So the economic problem was most acute for Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had to develop, before everything, its economy in all spheres, firmly relying on the strength of the Korean people. Was the task carried through? Certainly, it was. What the Koreans say is perfectly true: "We still have a great deal of work to do, if we are to build an advanced, modern industrial state and provide our people with an abundant life. But we have gotten rid of, once and for all, the century-old backwardness and poverty."

This can be said of all branches. So is in the field of heavy industry, a key to the advancement of other economic fields. The production of means of production rose 33 times during the period from 1946 to 1963.

Spectacular was progress made after 1953—by 1963 the production of means of production went up 21 times. In this, much effort was directed to machine-building and metallurgical industries. Between 1946 and 1963 the output rose 102 times in both fields...

Then North Korea started to turn out lorries. Now she produces annually about 5,000 tractors and 5,000

lorries in addition to a number of trolley buses, bulldozers, etc. To attain such achievements, they needed trained personnel.

Only 20 years ago Korea's technicians could be counted on one's fingers. But now North Korea has 120 technicians for every 1,000 workers. It is not altogether without reason that the Korean people should consider such a rapid and massive training of technicians as one of their biggest achievements.

It may not be altogether useless to cite the following figures: It was not an easy job to give priority to the development of heavy industry, particularly machine-building industry, which now shares 23 per cent of the total industrial output. Yet, it did not cause a serious unbalance in its relations with the growth in production of consumer goods. Between 1946 and 1963 the output of consumer goods swelled 31 times. To take an example. Textile industry grew 107 times... The discovery of vinalon (made with limestone and anthracite), warmer and more economical than nitron, and industrialization of its production made it possible to register a rapid growth in the manufacture of synthetic fibre.

What has been the result?

In North Korea they say: "It is true that there are not much luxury goods in our stores. But every shop is well stocked with daily items—all produced in the country." Admirable are the achievements scored already in the economy. In this the North Korean people not only boast of their real national independence, but demonstrate their devotion to the advancement of the socialist camp.

Such revival of Korea is revealed in every domain. Twenty years ago, not a single higher learning institute was to be found in North Korea. Then the only university was in Seoul in South Korea. Today, however, North Korea has 97 colleges and institutes of higher learning.

Now I want to talk about other aspects of Korea's revival.

When I was at the Art Gallery in Pyongyang, I was lost in wonder. Old traditional paintings were excellent—they enchanted the visitors with the attractive, rather pure, but delicate touches. But I noticed photos of paintings were hung among the exhibits. To my eyes they are almost holes in the walls. But they hurt not my eyes but my heart. I learned that these were of the pictures taken away by the Japanese imperialists to their country during the period of their occupation of Korea and that now they are found in Tokyo! Such a predatory practice was committed on a large scale. Following the example of the Japanese plunderers, the American vandals bombed and crushed thoroughly, in fact, historical monuments, pagodas, tombs, ancient wall gates of cities and towns...

Especially Kaesong is a good evidence of such U.S. vandalism. In the city are a very elegant tomb of a Koryu king built in 1372, a time-honoured, small stone bridge on which one can still see the stains of blood shed by a scholar who fell by an assassin, and two big bronze tortoises. The two imperialist powers systema-

tically destroyed, one after another, the cultural wealth of these people who boast of lofty artistic traditions with a long history of more than a thousand years of civilization. We must understand what a grave, irrevocable loss the imperialists have inflicted on this nation's cultural relics. It is a tragedy. This notwithstanding, the cultural heritage is still maintained. To be more exact, the heritage is very much alive. It can be seen, for one thing, in the women's dresses which make them stand taller. It is also demonstrated in the melody of the flute sounded at the Children's Palace and their national dances. The heritage can be traced in the shapes of the farm houses and factory clubs. (All shops of the Kangsun Steel Works, for example, have their own art circles. Every plant runs art courses to train leaders of the factory clubs.) In this connection, I must speak of the excellent numbers of the dance drama "A Tale of Okryun Pond" staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The story is an old legend and it was dramatized some six months ago. Many scenes of the dance drama surpass the beauty I have known in this field. If any one should invite the dancers of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre to Paris, I am sure, they would win the highest praise of the Parisians. (It is a high time, I think, to invite them to France). Our Korean comrades attach a deep significance to applying their finest traditions in creating works that reflect the life of the present age. What a striking contrast this is to South Korea where Korea's national culture has been Americanized wantonly!

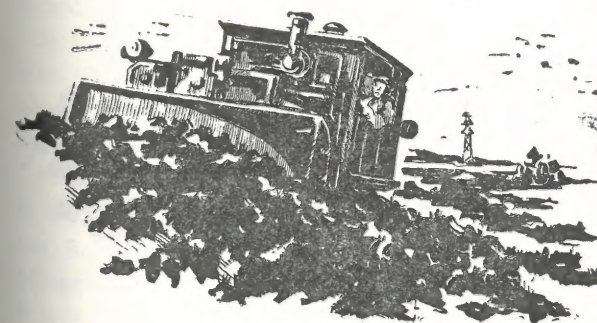
In this respect too, North Korea is the honour of Korea.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

As in other things, it would be wrong if a country conducts socialist transformation of agriculture solely copying the exclusive "norm" of others.

The general principles of this transformation are universal. In other words, they are based on Lenin's theory of co-operation. But only when each state applies these principles with due consideration of its peculiarities—history, geographical features, culture, etc.—they will become effective.

North Korea's agricultural development of the past



twenty years has illustrated supplementarily how much the socialist forms can vary and their richness.

The start was very simple. A handful of landlords (4 per cent of the rural population) owned 58 per cent of land. On top of it, there was Japanese colonial rule—Japanese landowners possessed 25 per cent of arable land. Most of the peasants were landless or with little land, who were little better than semi-serfs. The dominant economic relations were of feudalism. And the peasants were forced to pay the landlords as much as 50 to 80 per cent of their harvests under the feudal tenant system.

After the country's liberation, however, the peasants took the first step. They guided by the Workers' Party of Korea lowered the rent to 30 per cent.

But this did not solve the land problem, the most important fundamental problem. Many rallies were held in every corner of North Korea, and tens of thousands of letters were dispatched to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, demanding distribution of land to the tillers.

The land reform started in March 1946. Over a million hectares of land were confiscated and distributed to about 700,000 peasant families. The distribution was made in accordance with the number of family members on the one hand, and on the other, with regional peculiarities and the density of the population. In any case, the limit for a household was five hectares. Sale and mortgage of land were forbidden.

At the same time, state farms, farm-machine hire stations, and consumers' co-ops were established. Soon the socialist economic form newly inaugurated in the rural districts began to show its superiority. (Especially it paved the way for mechanization in the countryside.)

It was at such a period that the U.S. imperialists started to invade this country. Men rushed to the front. Women voluntarily got together and helped each other by forming mutual-aid teams.

And soon after the armistice, the Workers' Party in August 1953 adopted the measure for agricultural co-operation. It was based on four principles: namely, the affiliation should be voluntary, and the superiority of co-op farm should be demonstrated with real successes. Agricultural co-operation should proceed on a mass scale—there were three points that should be observed. It should rely on the poor peasants, ally with the middle peasants, while restraining and remoulding the rich ones. Lastly, the co-ops should start from small-scale ones, going over to larger ones gradually, and they should go from a lower form to a higher one. No skipping was warranted.

The composition of the country's peasantry after the land reform had been this—the rich peasants 0.6 per cent, the middle 60 per cent, and the poor 39.4 per cent.

In carrying out agricultural co-operation, first of all, an experimental period was set in order to accumulate experience. Some small-scale co-operatives were founded with poor peasants. The government gave them loans. After 1954, these co-operatives began

to show their superiority. Their per hectare yield was 10 to 50 per cent more than that of individual farmers. The cash incomes of co-operatives increased two to seven times.

In 1954, it was decided to execute agricultural co-operation in a mass movement. This was done in varied ways in accordance with the actual conditions of different areas: There were three forms of agricultural co-operation: namely, the simple form called for only pooling efforts together; the second one demanded the common ownership of land and working jointly. (In this, the co-op members were paid in accordance with the size of land and others they contributed and work done.); lastly, the third form called for common ownership of all production means, and members were paid according to the number of "work-days". Common ownership mentioned here does not mean confiscation of land. The peasants sell their draught beasts, farm tools, and others to the co-operatives. Needless to say, this made the middle peasants accessible to the co-ops.

In those days, 40 to 100 peasant families were in one co-operative. And the aggregated number of co-ops increased from 1,000 odd to about 10,000.

The government gave enormous aid to the agricultural co-operatives—granting loans, dispatching trained personnel, etc. Already by 1956, 70 per cent of the farm households joined the co-op. By August 1958 all the farming villages of North Korea were co-operativized.

However, the small scale prevented the future development of productive power of the co-ops. And at the end of 1958, a measure for merge of co-operatives to one with *li* as the unit (*li* is the lowest administrative unit) was adopted. Today there are some 3,800 agricultural co-operatives. Besides these co-operatives, there are about 200 state farms, but they take only small portion—16 per cent—in the total agricultural output.

As pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the co-operative ownership will be transformed into ownership by the whole people as in industry. And it will be made so for sure. To this end, all necessary preparations are being made at present. In this respect, the Theses pointed out, it is of great importance to utilize all reserves and potentials existing in the co-op farms to the fullest extent, to strengthen their material and technological foundations, to enhance the role of state enterprises serving in the rural areas (such as farm machine stations, irrigation stations, experimental farms, and others), and to manage the co-op farm better by adopting the method of planning, guiding, and managing as is practised in industrial plants.

It is their goal to narrow the gap between co-operative ownership and state ownership, and eventually convert the former into the latter.

The Theses warn, however, this cannot be done overnight.

What North Korea has gained in its agricultural

co-operation is of particular interest to the people, because there have been much slandering—it is said, "something's wrong with socialist agriculture", "Agriculture is the weakest point of socialism," etc., etc.

With the successful execution of irrigation, socialism itself is showing its superiority. Irrigation is a vital question for a country where there is no regular rainfall or little rain.

The area under irrigation in Korea has expanded 4 times since 1949.

An extensive programme of river improvement projects was carried out. Pumping stations have been built to lift up water to highlands, and waterways run in all directions over the passes and through the valleys to moist the fields on the waist of the mountains. Thousands of hectares of tideland have been reclaimed on the west coast.

This is not all. Electricity has gone into 95 per cent of the country's all rural villages and 81 per cent of farm houses.

The amount of fertilizers applied to a hectare grew 3 times over 1949.

Mechanization is rapidly being done. Now one 15 h.p. tractor is working on every 100 hectares in this country, where only human power and draught animals had worked on the farms.

The total harvest has doubled. A number of co-operative farms harvested 3 and 5.3 tons of rice from the fields that had yielded only 1 and 2.8 tons respectively in the past.

As a result, North Korea, once an area of food deficiency, has become now self-sufficient in rice—the staple crop. With regard to fruits, vegetables, industrial crops, and livestock, North Korea has attained self-sufficiency.

There are big duck and goose farms.

Another great change that has taken place is the one to be found in the peasants' life.

(To be concluded)



Irrigation

FROM olden times rice cultivation has been the main feature of Korea's agriculture. But Korea's spring is usually dry while its summer accompanies a long spell of rain.

On top of it, the Japanese imperialists who occupied our country so long maliciously prolonged feudal relations in the countryside to facilitate their exploitation and colonial rule. Naturally little attention was paid to irrigation, their interest was only in shipping more rice to Japan. Under Japanese rule Korea remained a backward agrarian country and our peasants were the victims of cruel colonial and feudal exploitation and severe droughts and repeated floods.

After the country's liberation the people's government directed the first and foremost attention to the question of irrigation following the land reform.

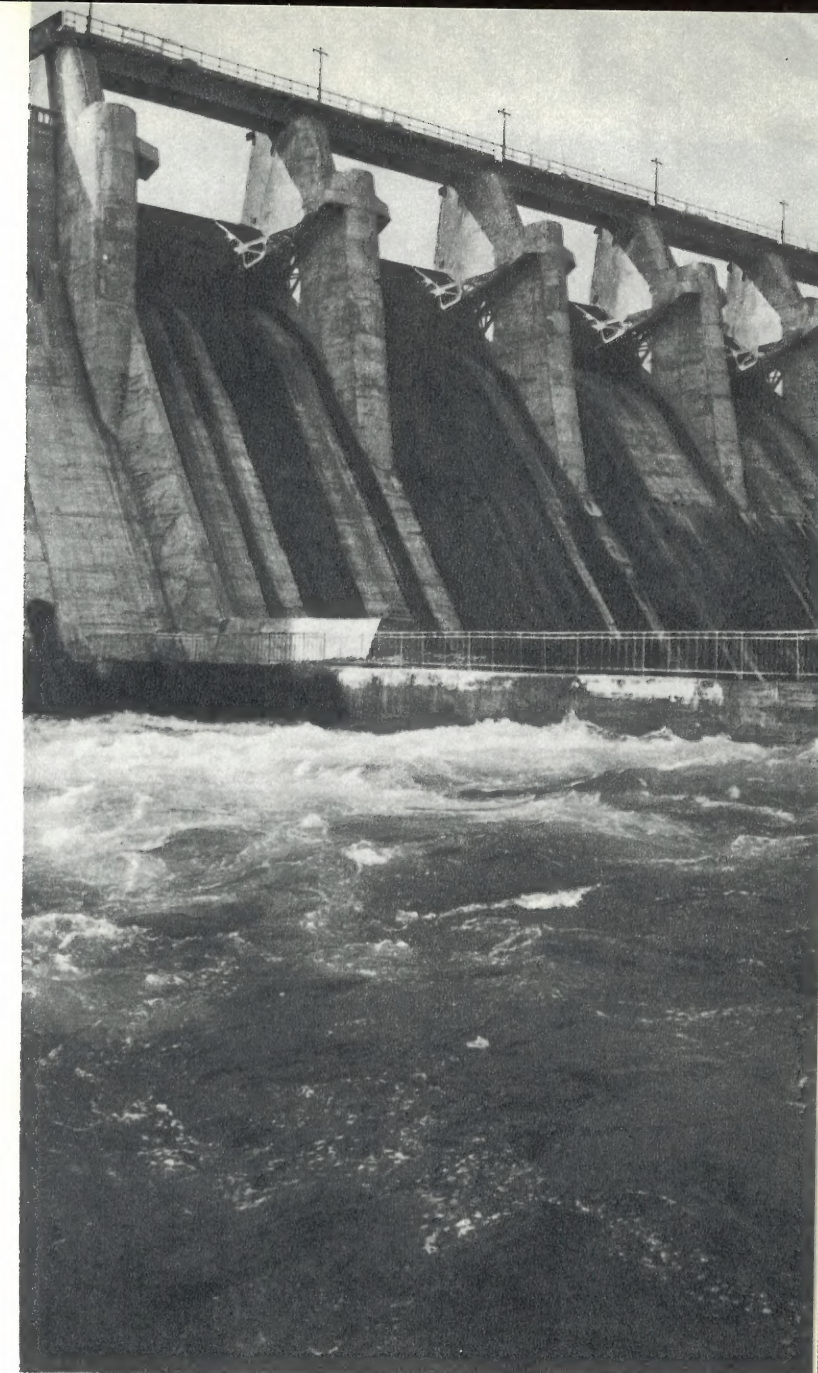
SEVENFOLD

As far back as 1946, the year after liberation, the construction of a waterway on the Botong River in Pyongyang was started and Premier Kim Il Sung took up the first shovel there. And this was the beginning of the great programme for Nature remaking that was to come.

Irrigation projects were started in all parts of the country under the government plan and aid. Then the peasants who became masters of land as a result of land reform, built a number of small-scale irrigation projects.

In 1949, the year before the outbreak of the Korean war, the area under irrigation expanded 1.3 times compared with the pre-liberation year 1944. And this meant a big boost in harvest.

For the first time in their life the peasants became to enjoy a joyous living. But the American imperialists, having occupied South Korea, launched a war of aggression against North Korea on June 25, 1950. It was their dream to overthrow the Democratic Peo-



The dam of the Suheung Reservoir of the Ujldon Irrigation System. The reservoir waters a vast stretch of the fields in North Hwanghae Province

ple's Republic of Korea, a state of the people. The war touched every village, too. The peasants had to stop building irrigation projects.

In the three-year Korean war, the enemy savagely destroyed a number of irrigation facilities and burnt down our villages. So the country had to start all over again from scratch in rebuilding the country when the truce stopped the war (July, 1953). The irrigation programme was pushed ahead with in real earnest in the postwar years along with agricultural co-operation.

As soon as the gun-fire ceased on this land, our people started constructing a number of irrigation



The second-stage pumping station of the Kiyang Irrigation Project

IN ONE BODY

Korea's irrigation plan can be characterized as a series of reservoirs, pumping stations, and waterways linking together to form an irrigation system; and these systems are connected with each other to form the irrigation network of the country.

Large irrigation systems in the western part of the country are: the Amrok River Irrigation System in the north, the Pyungnam Irrigation System, the Kiyang Irrigation System, the Sinke Irrigation System, the Uhjidon Irrigation System, and the Chungdan Irrigation System. All these irrigation systems link up all the reservoirs and thus regulate the flow of the irrigation water throughout the country. And this makes the country use water most effectively, not wasting even a single drop.

Fields are crisscrossed with irrigation channels



works, including the Pyungnam Irrigation Project which brought 50,000 *jungbo* of farmland under irrigation. By 1956 the total irrigated area widened 230 per cent as compared with 1949.

The year 1958 was a memorable one. It was in that year agricultural co-operation was completed; the year also marked a milestone in the country's irrigation plan. The peasants of our country, now united in the collective management, directed efforts to irrigation with the aid of the rapidly growing heavy industry and of the entire people.

As a result, in only six months after September 1958 no less than 370,000 *jungbo* of additional land was put under irrigation. And the nation has continuously consolidated what it has achieved in building irrigation works. At present, in our country the total area under irrigation is seven times as large as what the Japanese had done during their occupation of Korea.

Our countryside has waterways with a total length of 28,000 kilometres linking many man-made lakes, large and small.

THE WATER GOES UP MOUNTAINS

The plains of North Korea lie mostly on the western coast on highlands 100-300 metres above the sea level in general.

Under the circumstances, the re-channeling of the rivers is not enough to water the fields. Reservoirs must be dug, pumping stations must be set up everywhere, and tunnels must be built to lay waterpipes, if water is to be brought up to the highlands.

And in our country, the rivers are made to climb up the mountains, sometimes hundreds of metres.

In North Korea, at present, there are some 8,200 pumping stations—some of them are in many stages, as many as seven stages. These pumping stations lift up water for the field on the highlands.

In the Kiyang Irrigation System from the first-stage pumping station the water goes up to the second-stage pumping station, scores of metres higher.

The Kiyang Irrigation System comprises many reservoirs, pumping stations, and waterways with a total length of 1,500 km. The flow of the Daidong River is brought up to a height of 130 metres above the sea level to water the fields.

To the south of the Kiyang Irrigation System is the Uhjidon Irrigation System which waters 30,000 *jungbo* of fields and to the east, the Sinke Irrigation System which has been recently completed.

The Sinke Irrigation System comprises the plain area, called "Mirootdeung," which stands 200 metres above the sea level. This plain had been known as barren, for water was so scarce. Today, however, this one-time sterile land presents a quite different picture.

The irrigation projects are under the control of the irrigation offices set up in different parts of the country. And these irrigation offices are joined in regulating the flow of water in different areas under the central office that regulates all such facilities in the country.

BIGGER SUCCESSES IN IRRIGATION

Today, a great success has been achieved in irrigation as the result of the nation-wide movement for irrigation that was waged after the country's liberation.



Now weeding is in full swing

An old peasant tells the youngsters how their village looked before (at the Kaian Co-op Farm, Yunan County, South Hwanghai Province)



Today our agriculture is free from natural calamities, not knowing the crop failure. Moreover, thanks to the help of the powerful heavy industry, mechanization and the use of chemicals in the countryside are being stepped up, while consolidating the successes already scored in irrigation.

During the past two years alone, 2,390 pumps were sent to the countryside and waterways have been extended by 3,600 km.

The construction of the Chunma reservoir, "the sea in the mountains," one of the main watersheds in the Amrok River irrigation system, has entered the final stage. It will irrigate 89,000 *jungbo* of paddy and dry fields.

On the construction site are seen busy working various kinds of heavy building machines—excavators, bulldozers, lorries, mixers, etc. Work is done with machines and equipment supplied by heavy industry. Our heavy industry has sent tens of thousands of pumps and hundreds of thousands of tons of cement and structural steel to the countryside for irrigation projects.

And now our heavy industry is producing not only diverse machines and equipment but also up-to-date large-size building machines for irrigation, thus pushing ahead with the great programme of Nature re-making all the more energetically. And the successes the nation has achieved in irrigation will be further consolidated.

A SHORT STORY



Oki

(2)

CHUN SE BONG

Things got busier for the co-operative. All were resolved to make every *jungbo* yield much more rice than last year. They prepared more compost and did everything to improve the soil.

Oki did some figuring. Her workteam has taken out compost at least 50 tons to each *jungbo* more than other workteams. But they are far from being satisfied; they insist on a few dozens more of tons.

In the meantime, the co-operative, as a whole, started to level the paddy field in Kolan, some 20 *jungbo* wide. When this is finished, all fields of the co-operative can be ploughed by the tractor—so much so, they even asked the farm machine station for help. Oki and her girl friends were sent to work on the project.

There was something that kept bothering Oki. It was, of course, about Bong Kook. She simply could not leave the matter to rest there as it was.

One evening after supper, she cautiously approached the office. She wanted to make a phone call. She stood on her toes and looked into the brightly lit office through the window.

The bookkeeper was alone and writing something on his desk. She came to the office to give a call to her fiancé, but she felt shy and hesitant, thinking that the bookkeeper would tease her. Leaning against the wall and holding her breath, she thought a few seconds. She glanced over the inside once more. He lit up a cigarette.

Oki told herself. Stop quivering, this got to be done! Boldly she stepped toward the door, and entered the room softly. The bookkeeper lifted up his head.

"Hello! Is that you, Oki? Laughing again, you silly thing!"

"But, nothing's wrong with laughing, is it?"

"No! I guess not. Particularly, with you, right?"

"There you go again!"

"What brings you here anyway?"

"Oh, I want to make a telephone call."

"Telephone call! So, you want to call someone over the phone."

Now she crimsoned took up the receiver. She asked the operator to connect her to Kangbook-ri; that's where Bong Kook was. Once she started, no more she

felt embarrassed. Eventually, she got her party.

"Hello, this is Kangbook-ri, right? Well, the bookkeeper of our village wants..."

Now startled was the bookkeeper, who jestingly "protested." "Hey, hey! What's going on here? Leave me out." With her face reddened, she talked into the phone.

"That's right. The bookkeeper asked me to make this call. You have a tractor by the name of Kim Bong Kook. No, no. The name is Kim Bong Kook. That's right, a tractor driver. I want to speak to him... You say he has just stepped outside. Oh, shucks! I wonder, if it is not too much trouble, if you can find him for me."

Evidently, the party went to look for Oki's boy friend. She was clinging to the receiver. There was even perspiration on her little nose. The bookkeeper felt like teasing the girl once more. "You're alright, Oki. Calling up your boy friend over the phone!"

"Hello, is that you, Bong Kook? Hi! This is Oki."

Her party was there. She pushed the telephone towards her breast. She kept talking.

"Look, Bong Kook. I must see you. No, no, I can't tell you over the phone. Meet me on the river bank. Sure? I'll be there. Please come!"

Now the bookkeeper beaming told her. "Oki, really you surprised me. I thought you never could do anything like that. Asking your boy friend to meet you at the riverside." But Oki did not answer him this time. Beads of perspiration stood on her forehead.

She was outside, and hurried to the river, her heart pounding. There was no soul in the bank. She figured. Bong Kook might be on the other side of the river. Suddenly, the thought of meeting him like this made her blush.

The river was frozen, but, as she stepped on it, it seemed the ice cracking at her feet. The thaw was yet to come, but she could not be too sure if the river would hold her. Yet, she felt no fear and crossed the river. The air was not a bit cold, almost warm, she thought. Now and then she slipped, too.

When she got to the other side, she could discern in the darkness a figure in heavy steps coming. It was Bong Kook. Seeing Oki, he was all in smiles.



When he stood before her, she looked so tiny. She barely could reach his shoulder. He greeted her. "Hi, Oki! What's up?" She did not know what to say for a moment. Again he asked:

"Did you see the note I left in your drawer?"

"Yes, I did."

"Good! That's the way I feel about. I'm going to quit being a tractor driver. I think I really made a mistake when I finished the school. I acted out of whim, I guess."

"Out of whim?"

"Yah, that's what it was. I should have thought more seriously about my future."

"But, I don't think I understand you. That's what I wanted to see you about tonight. It seems you feel sorry for yourself now. But what you're doing is so worthwhile and you've been working very hard too. I really think what you're thinking and saying is something unwholesome. I'd say you're capricious."

"What, capricious?"

"That's right. Your feet are not on the ground. Your mind is some place else and I dare say you're tardy in your work, too."

Oki spoke in a firm voice. No more was she a shy girl. She was an entirely different person once she sat with him face to face to talk the matter out. Bong Kook was angry, too.

"So, my mind is some place else and I'm tardy!"

"I think so. I know it was a story when you came

to my village to get nuts from our tractor driver. He was right to say you're a person tinged with liberalism."

"Look, Oki. Whom do you think you are talking to?"

"I know you wouldn't like it. But I got to say this. I think nothing's wrong with being a tractor driver. I think it's a wonderful job. Because it is the working class helping the peasantry. To be a tractor driver is more than a person just operating the machine and working in the fields. It is a lot more than that."

"So?"

Bong Kook felt what she was saying was not without point. He had never thought Oki could and would speak like this. She was engaged to marry him, but, somehow, he always thought she was just a kid. Up to then, whatever he said went. And she could be led like a lamb—at least this was what he had thought of her. To him she was just a simple girl. He told her:

"Look, Oki. I don't think you understand. What I want is to study. Nothing's wrong there, is there?"

"Of course, not! But you can study while you are a driver too."

"Now, you talk nonsense. How can I do that? You mean I can study better than being in the university?"

"Why not? It is only up to you—how hard you work."

"Look, Oki. I think you really believe what you're saying. But things are not just so. I know that much. It burns me up to think I'm so behind others. Yet, you are trying to tell me I can study while being a driver."

"That's the point. That's where you're wrong. I think you're ahead of all others. Otherwise, you would not have come out here, to the countryside to drive the tractor. Don't you realize how worthwhile your work is. Yet, you don't see all this. You don't feel proud of yourself and of your work. And you're unsettled. Tell me who are behind. You or others? Please try to see the other way. What you're thinking now is wrong. Even now it is not too late, if you see things right."

"Look, Oki. That's enough of your preaching."

Bong Kook was adamant, which made Oki feel worse. Tears came into her eyes. Bong Kook thought he had underestimated her. He always figured he could have her where he wanted. She was such a tiny thing too. But what a force she can command! But he had to hold his position.

"Did you call me to give me a lecture?"

"I'm not giving you any lecture. Please don't think that way. Only I feel bad, very bad, because I know what you are thinking is wrong."

"But what you think is so childish."

"I wouldn't get offended just because you call me childish. Only please listen to me. If you don't..."

"Well, go on!"

"If you don't, I would not know what to do."

"Go ahead! I wouldn't care."

"Please!"

For a moment Bong Kook did not say anything, then threw the half-burnt cigarette to the frozen

river. Sparks flew in the wind. "I think I understand what you're trying to say. There is nothing more to be said." Bong Kook disappeared in the darkness.

It hurted Oki very much, and she felt it was too much for her to take.

Down-hearted Oki crossed the river again. Her little heart was tormented. What shall I do to make him see right? I must do something for me. Then she remembered what she had learned at the political study of the Democratic Youth League and heard at lecture. They said: If anyone wishes to educate and remould one, he himself must become a communist and a true person of this era—the era of Chullima (winged horse). Oki said to herself. Many are remoulded. Then, why not Bong Kook? I must make him be on the right road.

She hardly slept that night. On the very next day, she wrote a letter to her brother, a student at the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute. She asked him: What should one do to take the correspondence course? Would there be any exams for it, if so, when? Can anyone take it? Of course all this was her idea to help Bong Kook. She wanted to see him study in the university as he wished.

A few days passed.

One evening Oki was coming in from the field with Kye Sook. They had been working on the field. Suddenly Oki noticed Bong Kook under the big tree near the entrance of the village by the animal pens.

Oki could tell right away he had been to her house as he was holding the materials for shirt and trousers. She was rather startled. She had been too busy lately, and simply could not manage to make what Bong Kook had asked her. Now here was Bong Kook holding the materials in any way in one hand. And he was angry, you could tell. Kye Sook said "Hello!" to him cheerfully, but it seemed he did not hear her. Only in a grumbling voice he asked Oki: "Can I see you just a minute?" Then he walked down the hill.

Kye Sook asked Oki:

"Is anything wrong between you two?"

"Not that I know of!"

"Then what's wrong with him? Anyway he wants to see you. Go on."

Kye Sook had to almost push Oki to make her follow him. Then she herself stealthily went around the big tree and hid herself in the bush half-down the hill, from where she could see the back of Bong Kook. She sensed there was something unusual in Bong Kook's voice, so she wanted to find out what it was. Oki approached him, but he just kept staring in one direction. His shoulders looked wider than ever, Kye Sook thought. Oki was two years younger than he, but she was simply a baby by him. It was Oki who broke the silence.

"Were you at home?"

"That's right."

"I'm sorry I could not make your things in time. I simply did not have the time."

"That's right. You were not interested in them anyway. I didn't expect you to put time and energy in making them."

To show his anger, Bong Kook crushed the materials and sat on them. Oki pleaded.

"Please!"

"Your mother told me a lot of wonderful thing. So, it is quite clear to me what you and your mother think of me."

"Please, calm down!"

"You and your mother are cock-sure! So I am a windbag. So what? But I know what I'm doing. You people ridicule me as a windbag. Go ahead. But this is a very serious matter for me. It boils down to this. You have no understanding of me and you don't care. So how can you marry me?"

Bong Kook has doubled his fists trembling. Faintly Oki could picture what her mother had told him. But what he had just said was something that she had never expected to hear from him.

"Bong Kook, you're too excited, I think."

"I'm not excited. What do you expect of me anyway?"

"I guess mother had said something to you. She does not know everything and she might have said that she should not have. But you shouldn't mind her too much."

"Stop it! You're trying to laugh off what I'm saying. Do you think I'm a fool or something? I'm telling you here and now we are on our own from now on. You go your way and I will go mine."

With these words, he rose on his feet and strode towards the river.



Kye Sook in the bush heard everything that went between Oki and Bong Kook. She felt she was trembling. She thought Oki would fall to the earth and writhe in a desperate agony. But she just stood there and watched him go! Kye Sook in one breath ran down the hill.

"Oki, what did Bong Kook say just now?"

"My! You were still here!"

Oki did not want to show her tears, she turned around and wiped off her eyes quickly with her sleeves.

"Oki, tell me. What did Bong Kook tell you?"

"Oh, nothing"

"What do you mean nothing? I heard everything. You just sat there and let him say all that? What happened to you. Why didn't you give it to him? It doesn't make sense. He got a scolding from his future mother-in-law, so he breaks off the engagement!"

"Don't shout like that! I guess he is all heated up."

"So what? Even if he is excited, he should know what to say and what not to say."

Kye Sook fumed as though it was her own affair. Oki redid her scarf to put it around her neck again. Her eyes were moist.

"Listen, Kye Sook. Please don't tell my mother anything about this."

"Why not?"

"Please don't. I don't want to see people start a rumor."

"What do you mean? You mean he'll come back to you after all that! Stop it, Oki. I don't want you to get hurt more. You got to show him, too."

"Please, Kye Sook. I don't want to hear it any more."

Oki did not like the way Kye Sook talked.

When she came home, she found her mother preparing firewood. Of course she said nothing about her encounter with Bong Kook. Quietly she stepped into the kitchen and started supper.

It was over the supper table that the mother told her about Bong Kook's being at the house during the day.

"I told him off today. I told him he should cut out all this nonsense and get down to business. If he keeps acting as he does, I warned him, I'll do something drastic. He did not like it. But it was coming to him."

Saying "Oh, mother....," Oki kept her eyes on the table.

In the meantime Bong Kook all burning returned to his village Kangbook-ri, not knowing that there was something so provoking waiting for him. In the evening he went out to the office to learn that there had been a call for him from the farm-machine station. It was a new instruction. He should go to Kangnam-ri village—that's Oki's village—on the next morning and help the co-operative with ploughing. He asked the bookkeeper in the office who made the call. He was told it was the manager of the station. According to the bookkeeper, the chairman of the co-

operative answered the call and protested saying that work was piling up here too and he did not see how he could let a tractor go to help other village. But the other party was firm, who said the tractor would go to the Kangnam-ri village for a week. And that was that.

Bong Kook was so mad that he didn't know what to do with himself. He does not even want to look in the direction of Kangnam-ri because of Oki and her mother. Now he is supposed to go there with his tractor and help them! So enraged he rang up his machine station.

"Is that you, manager? This is Kim Bong Kook speaking from Kangbook-ri."

"Hello, I'm so glad you called. I called you some time ago. You should go to Kangnam-ri tomorrow and help them with ploughing."

"But I'm afraid I can't."

"What is this? You can't?"

"That's right. I can't."

"Why not? What is this?"

"You may not know this, but there is so much to be done here too."

"I know all that. I talked with the chairman about it, too. It can be taken care of, so you just go ahead to Kangnam-ri tomorrow. The farm-machine station must help the land levelling. And you're to work there a week."

"..."

"Did you hear me?"

"..."

"Are you there?"

"Yes, I'm here."

"You must go there without fail... Why don't you answer?"

"I'll try."

"What kind of talk is this? What do you mean you'll try?"

"Yes! Alright, if I must."

Bong Kook had no choice but to say "yes". Blood rushed to his face, and he sat on a chair.

There was another call for Bong Kook. It was from the chairman of the Kangnam-ri agricultural co-operative. And it made Bong Kook still more mad.

The chairman wanted to know if he should send a few people early in the morning to crack the ice because the ice was not so hard to hold the tractor. The chairman's words made Bong Kook's blood turn. Out of meanness he told the party he would go around the township to use the bridge.

"To the township? But you'll be wasting so much gas and you'll be driving your machine for nothing. We'll crack the ice for you."

"Yah, but I have some business to attend to. Something's wrong with the tractor and I have to be at the repair shop. You don't have put your nose in everything."

Bong Kook curtly told the party a story and hung up.

(To be concluded)



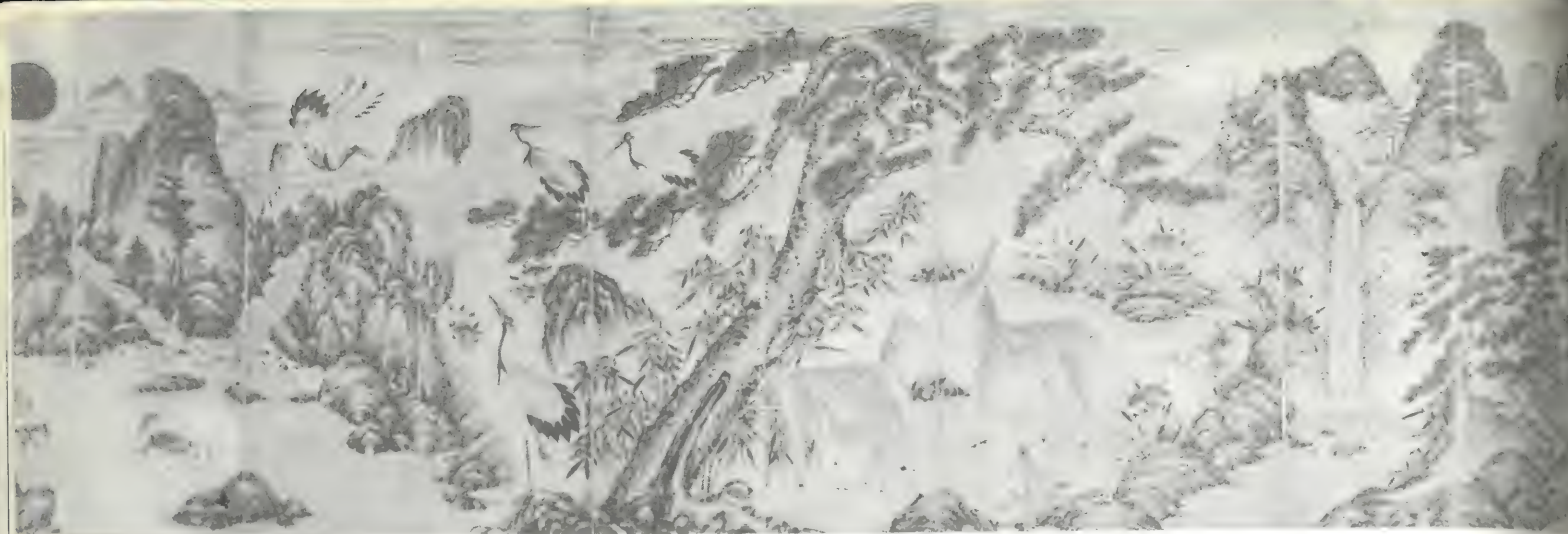
"The Fan Dance"



Oil painting "Hope"
By Kim Ik Sung

Oil painting "A Field Trip
to a Steel Mill"
By Ko Keun Ho





"Longevity"

A Folk Art Exhibition



"A Hawk and Sparrows"

Recently a folk art exhibition was held at the National Art Gallery. Over 300 items were on display, mostly works of local painters of the Li Dynasty (14th century—the early 20th century). There were paintings, paper-cuts, and embroideries.

Fold screen "Longevity," and pictures "A Hawk and Sparrows," "Ducks," "Birds on Willow-trees," "Bookshelves," "Butterflies and Flowers," "Spring," "Flower Vases," and "Lotus" were praised highly. Then the embroidery "Longevity" attracted much attention.

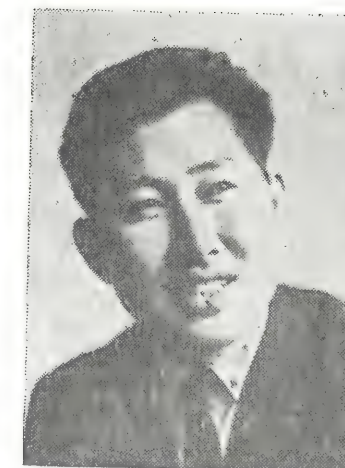
All works on display describe well various modes of life of the times, reflecting sentiments and hopes of the people.

These are not the works of noblemen and professional artists but of the common people. Hence these items are valuable in studying the life and thoughts of the people of those days.



"Lotus Pond"

To My Congo (B) Friends



***** HAN HO JIN *****

GREETING the 6th anniversary of the national day of the Congo (B) people, I recall my visit to that country. I went there as a member of a Korean economic and technical delegation in November last year.

During my stay in the Congo (B), very often I thought of the words of President Alphonse Massamba-Debat who spoke at Pyongyang airport: "...When we go back home, our delegation will tell our people that we have our family across the ocean. This is Korea that we respect and look upon... It is our hope that you will also think that you have your family across the ocean..." This is how the President spoke in his farewell speech at the airport before he left Pyongyang.

It was my first visit to the Congo (B), but I felt the land was very familiar to me.

Everywhere we went, we were welcomed warmly by the people. More than that.

President Alphonse Massamba-Debat and many other go-

vernment leaders received us very cordially.

Though Korea and Congo (B) are separated from each other by a long distance, I felt strong brotherly sentiments between the two peoples.

We were very happy to observe the great achievements the Congo(B) people made in building a new life after their country's independence.

In Brazzaville construction was in full swing, and especially many housing projects were going up. At a mine and an automobile repair factory, too, we saw the people working diligently for the goodness of the country.

The government was setting up state-run stores to nationalize commerce. It was making every effort to supply goods even to the remote districts. And the government was working for a sound and progressive education for the younger generation, the future masters of the Congo.

The impressions we got every-

where in the Congo (B) were that its people were determined not to be chained again to colonialism and imperialism, but they would shape their own destiny.

During our stay we witnessed the big demonstrations of the people in Brazzaville against the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia who proclaimed an unilateral "independence" under the U.S. and British instigation. The people showed their vigorous fighting spirit, they are ready to crush the shameful plot of the imperialists.

The diligent, simple, and kind people of the Congo will, without fail, make the country progress steadily. The land is rich and abounds in underground resources.

The Korean people together with the people of the Congo (B) will stand on the common front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and march ahead helping each other in the struggle for creating a new life.

(Continued from page 11)

cultural chemicals, building materials.

On the other hand, the government has taken every measure for higher farm prices. And this is greatly inspiring the zeal of the peasants for production.

Along with the strengthening of the material, technical and financial assistance the peasantry is being helped with their actual work.

The ever increasing aid of town to the countryside

is a firm guarantee for enhancing the leading role of the working class, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, promoting the rapid growth of the national economy as a whole, and thus bringing prosperity to town and country. More aid will go to the countryside. And the historic tasks will be fulfilled of systematically lessening the burden of the peasants, raising the level of the peasants' life to that of the workers in the shortest time possible, and placing agriculture on par with industry.

WALL STREET'S AGENT IN SEOUL

IN the closing days of last year, the South Korean regime rushed through the "national assembly" what they called "the 3rd supplementary budget" for the remaining some twenty days.

It is nothing unusual for the Seoul regime to do so, as it has been customary for the regime to present one supplementary budget after another every year.

But what happened before the presentation of the bill to the "assembly" is noteworthy.

Jang Ki Yung, vice-premier and chief of the economic planning department of the puppet regime, shuttled busily between his office and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in order to get the latter's approval of the draft. This alone speaks volumes of the role played by USAID in South Korea. In this connection Japanese monthly "Chuo-Koron" once commented: "The South Korean government is no more than an emasculated committee distributing allocated credits, but the real government in South Korea is USAID that stands behind it."

To all intents and purposes, USAID is the Seoul branch office of Wall Street, formulating South Korea's economic policies under the direct guidance of the American embassy in Seoul. And U.S. "aid" is a powerful lever in this.

USAID instructs and supervises the South Korean regime in the execution of its economic policies. In short, it steers South Korea in the field of economy. To do the job, USAID has a large staff, over 3,000 Americans and 1,000 Koreans, far more than the total number of economic workers of the Seoul regime. Next, USAID has branches at every city and important ports throughout South Korea. Thirdly, its advisers are placed in all economic and financial offices and organs of the puppet regime. It is USAID that sets production and marketing plans for South Korea as it is within its power to decide what goods should be

brought into South Korea under U.S. aid and the allocation and distribution of aid goods. Besides this, USAID exercises exclusive power over trade and foreign currency holding. It directs the use of "aid" dollars while forbidding export of any aid goods reprocessed in South Korea.

Naturally, all production in South Korea depends solely on USAID.

Only after plans and programmes of USAID can the puppet regime draw up its plans for trade and marketing.

Today the "counterpart fund" occupies some 40 per cent in the revenues of the puppet regime's budget, and about 25 per cent of the fund for financing South Korea's banking institutions. Hence, it is USAID that gets all data related to South Korea's economy, and gives an orientation to the puppet regime in drawing up the budget. When such a draft is made, it is subject to full study by USAID before presenting it to the "national assembly." USAID views all these drafts in the light of U.S. aid policy and its financial plan for colonies.

This process has now become an established practice in South Korea. That is why Jang Ki Yung, as mentioned above, was busy shuttling between his office and USAID in drawing up the supplementary budget.

USAID's authority does not end here, however. It can revise the budget passed by the "national assembly". And it can suspend the budget. The 1965 budget is the case in point. At first, the budget included items of aid to the farmers for the purchase of fertilizers and fund for "more pay to public servants". But USAID intervened. And the result: No aid to the farmers, only a few dollars for the civil servants. South Korea's budget sets aside at least 70 per cent for war expenditure at the bidding of Washington.

With the "counterpart fund" USAID meddles not only in the budget of the South Korean regime but also in the financial circles and all other economic spheres. It is only under its approval and consent that South Korean banks can make loans. But again it is USAID that determines the amount, the terms for loan. This means, in the last analysis, all business transactions are under the direct control of the American agency.

In this way USAID dominates the South Korean economy, which has been turned into an appendage to Wall Street.

The South Korean puppet regime cannot use even one cent of "aid" money or one single article of aid goods as it sees fit. To fix even the bus fare and the barber's charge the Seoul regime has to have a nod from USAID. All this indicates one thing: the South Korean regime is fed on crumbs thrown by its master, Wall Street. It is only natural for such regime not to have even one iota of independency. It is a sheer tool for Washington's neo-colonialist rule in South Korea.

Too big a hole for a "growing" economy!



Inviolable Rights

The Sato government of Japan has adopted a new set of rules of education with a view to depriving the Korean nationals in Japan of their rights to democratic national education—a fascist measure of the Japanese militarists revived by Washington.

Under the plan, the Japanese government is scheming to close down Korean schools in Japan under various excuses. It can charge any foreign school with being inimical to the interests and security of Japan, or violating educational regulations.

The directives of Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Education of Japan stated that he would not recognize Korean schools which have been set up "to foster nationalism." Then Nakamura, Educational Minister, warned that the democratic national education of the Koreans in Japan is "anti-Japanese" and it cannot be allowed in Japan.

Thus the Japanese authorities are scheming to suppress the

democratic education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Korean schools in Japan are teaching the Korean children in their mother tongue. They teach the history, geography, and culture of their country. That the Korean children are taught in the spirit of friendship with the people of the whole world, the Japanese people included, is recognized by the Japanese people.

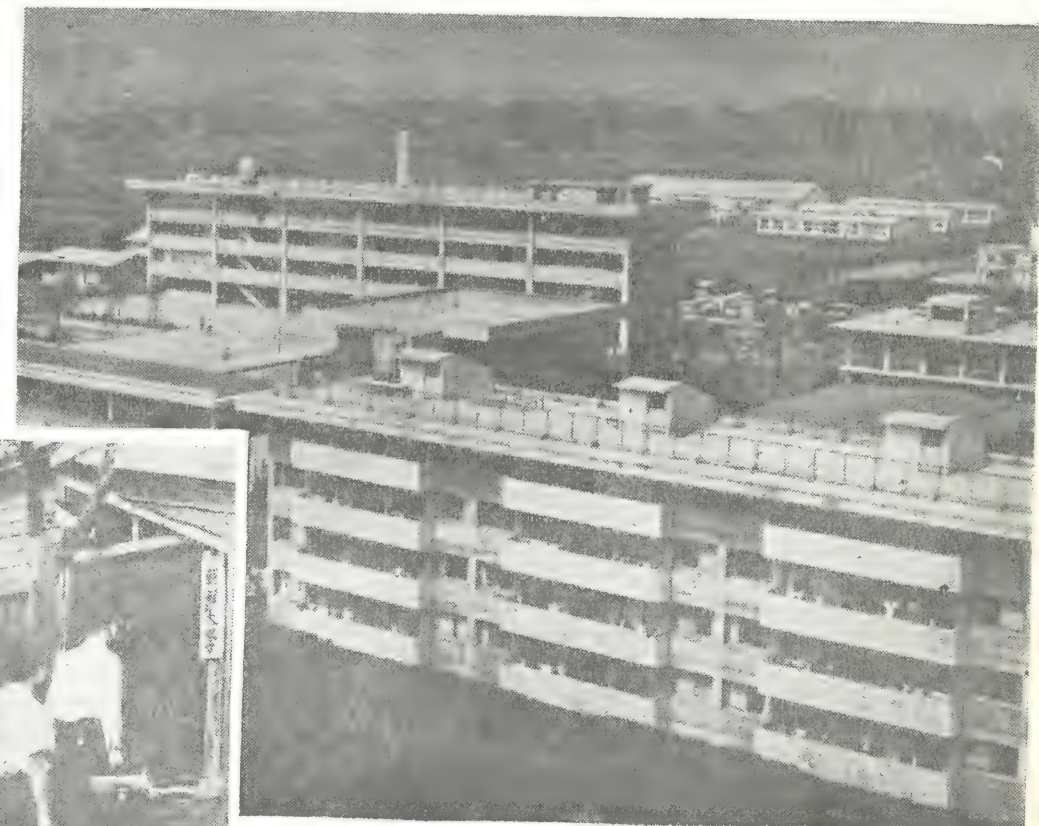
Yet, the Japanese government is set to persecute Korean schools in Japan under various excuses. This is a gross violation of the rights of the Koreans in Japan and a total disregard of publicly accepted interna-

tional law and international practice including the Declaration on Human Rights.

To give a national education to their sons and daughters in their mother tongue—this is an inviolable right of the overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Koreans residing in Japan are those who were drafted by the Japanese for military services and forced labour and those who crossed over to Japan, driven to utter destitution, and their children.

Korea's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialism brought about a radical change to their status. Particularly,



The Korean University in Tokyo, Japan, is the only university for the younger generation of the Korean residents in Japan. Photos show the university in old days (left) and at present (right)

with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948, they became overseas citizens of an independent country.

After the country's liberation they wanted to teach their children their mother tongue and the history and culture of the Korean nation, which were forbidden in old days. And the Koreans in Japan have made every effort to this end and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has rendered all aid they needed.

Today in Japan there are Korean schools of all levels, from primary school to university. This is a question of the basic human rights of the citizens of an independent country. There is no ground for the Japanese government to stand on when it suppresses the national education of the Koreans. The Japanese government must bear legal and moral responsibility for respecting human rights of the Koreans in Japan and ensuring their national education.

Nevertheless, the Japanese government has persecuted and suppressed the Koreans in Japan. And now it is trying to close down Korean schools under various unwarranted excuses.

Its intrigue has become more

open after the signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" under U.S. instigation. The revived Japanese militarists in their wild attempt to make their old dream of conquest of Asia come true are intensifying fascism against all democratic forces in Japan. A mad anti-communist campaign is on for the promotion of militarism, and democratic education is being persecuted.

The entire Korean people sternly denounce the criminal stand of the Japanese government which violates the national dignity and democratic rights of the Koreans in Japan.

That is why all the Koreans in Japan, irrespective of political beliefs and affiliations, are resolutely fighting in defence of their national rights. And they enjoy the active support of the broad segments of the Japanese people.

The broad sections of the Japanese people including numerous political parties, social organizations, scholars, educationists, men of culture, and lawyers are opposing the school law.

The Sato government must stop its sinister machinations against the Koreans in Japan immediately and ensure them all the rights including one to democratic national education.

Unforgivable crime



More Publications Suspended in South Korea

The South Korean puppet government suspended 76 publications in the first three months this year—periodicals quarterlies, weeklies, and monthlies.

Announcing the suspension, the "Ministry of Public Information" of South Korea warned that there would be more cases of closing-up unless publications toe the government's line more faithfully.

The Pak Jung Hi clique has always suppressed the press, for the rulers of South Korea are attempting to keep the people from learning their traitorous and reactionary policy.

Non-prosecution

In March this year a Japanese fishing boat "Kaiyo Maru" intruded into the waters which are under the jurisdiction of South Korea, and the South Korean authorities captured it. But "president" Pak Jung Hi of South Korea ordered his men to set the Japanese vessel and its crew free, the Japanese boat fished in South Korean waters!

And this caused quite a stir in South Korea. Now South Korean public is jeering at the "president" who pardoned the robber.

Pak Jung Hi himself squeezed in a few conditions in the "South Korea-Japan fishing agreement" when the "South Korea-Japan treaty" was signed. But it was only to deceive the people of South Korea, as many Japanese fishing boats openly fish in South Korean waters, and Pak Jung Hi releases the Japanese violators his men captured.

Thus the traitor, who sold the life-line of the South Korean fishermen to Japan, once again exposed his true nature.

We Maintain...

For North-South Economic Exchange

KIM KWANG JIN

Academician and Doctor of Economics



KOREA is rich in natural resources and its land is fertile.

Through its long history our nation lived harmoniously in a country and developed its economy. Owing to the peculiarity of natural and economic conditions the southern part of the country became an agricultural area and the north an industrial area. Yet, north and south were only parts of the whole, interlinked economically.

However, since the country was artificially separated into north and south due to U.S. occupation of South Korea in 1945, the abundant natural resources and economic power have not been exploited and utilized in a unified way and the national economy, as a whole, has been hindered from going forward.

In particular, the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and the split of the territory into north and south have aggravated still the lopsidedness and dependency of South Korean economy on foreign powers.

Today, South Korea has to import 1,200,000 tons of grain, 900,000 tons of fertilizer, 60,000 tons of raw cotton, and many other raw materials every year. Otherwise, factories would suspend operation.

The industry of South Korea, a meagre one, is having a hard time owing to the inflow of surplus U.S. goods. Then agriculture has shrunk to a great extent, and South Korea is no more the granary of the land but a land of chronic famine.

The bankruptcy of national industry and agriculture has brought about a large army of 7,000,000 unemployed and semi-employed. They are wandering about streets hunting for jobs. The number of foodless peasant families has swollen from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000 recently. Such are the evil consequences of the U.S. policy of aggression for the past twenty-one years.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique keep harping on U.S. "aid". On top of it, they have concluded the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" to usher Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea.

But the past twenty-one years has shown what harm U.S. "aid" has brought on South Korea. It has put South Korea under the control of foreign monopolists, condemning the people of South Korea to exploitation and poverty.

The only way to deal with the present catastrophic situation and relieve the people there from the miserable life is to make the U.S. armed forces withdraw from South Korea and unify the country peacefully by our own efforts on the democratic principle. It has been the consistent stand of the Government of D.P.R.K. that a flourishing and powerful country must be built by effectively utilizing the natural resources of north and south.

To this end, our Government has proposed repeatedly to the South Korean authorities that there should be North-South economic exchanges, and the South Korean economy should be put on an independent foundation relying upon the strength and resources of the nation. And North Korea is in a position to save the economic bankruptcy of South Korea and improve the South Korean people's life.

The entire people in North Korea feel pain, like their own, from the sufferings of the South Korean people, and take it their duty to mobilize all the wealth they have accumulated for overcoming the present difficulties created in the southern part of their land.

Hence, proceeding from compatriotic love, from the humanitarian point of view, and for the cause of the country's unification, the Government of D.P.R.K. has put forward time and again proposals for North-South exchange and co-operation.

For instance, in order to deal with the economic crisis in South Korea and help the normal development of South Korean economy and stabilize the life of the people there, the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of D.P.R.K. offered to send South Korea 100,000,000 dollars worth of relief goods every year—rice, steel products, electric power, chemical fibre, cement, timber, machinery, etc. It also expressed its readiness for receiving all the unemployed of South Korea and giving them jobs and a stabilized life. If these proposals are translated into reality, the economy of South Korea would recover rapidly and the people's life improve.

Moreover, the North-South economic exchange will bring what South Korea's industry needs most—fuel

(Continued on page 37)

Korean Society in the 15th and 16th Centuries

RIM KWANG CHUL

AS the 14th century rolled on, the Koryu dynasty began to decline. A small number of nobles and Buddhist temples occupied a big portion of farm land and intensified the exploitation of the peasants. This caused the shrinkage of incomes of the state, a sharp decrease in agricultural production, and discontent among the people.

Externally, the question of establishing intercourse with the neighbouring states in the north was complicated, while the Japanese pirates incessantly harassed the country. Life became very hard.

And in 1392, Li Sung Kye of the newly-rising force and officialdom overthrew the Koryu dynasty which had existed for 470 years, and established the Li dynasty.

The new kingdom put down the resistance of the nobles, big landowners, and took away the land from the nobles. It adopted a policy of putting the land under the control of the court and a taxation system. The serfs were freed from the bondage of nobles, and they were made to serve in the military service.

The new dynasty also maintained

good relations with Ming that ruled China then, and trade with it flourished. On the other hand, it strengthened the national defence and attacked Tsushima Islands, the den of Japanese pirates, to stop their harassments.

These steps brought about a stabilized life and peace in the country. It was during this period that centralized feudalism, a characteristic of Korea's feudal system, was most effective.

The central government appointed provincial governors, and controlled taxes in money and in kind, military service, etc. It also exercised strict control over handicraft industry and commerce.

The important sections of handicraft industry were placed under the central government. There were some 6,500 handicraftsmen throughout the land at that time, one half of them were in the capital; the remaining half in localities. Most of the products of the state-run handicrafts works and those collected from the peasants as tax-in-kind were handed over to the tradesmen to sell after taking out what the court needed.

The tradesmen, under the protection of the central government, organized a kind of guild to control the market.

The new dynasty transferred its capital from Kaesong to Seoul and carried out an extensive programme of construction. Hundreds of thousands of the people were mobilized from all parts of the country to build 16-kilometre long walls, grand palaces, tower-gates, and a vast drainage system.

The Li dynasty spent some 50 years in building up the capital city of Seoul.

Centralism which was strengthened in the 15th century played a certain affirmative role at that time.

Though the people had still been subjected to feudal rule and exploitation, their position improved considerably compared with the closing period of the preceding dynasty when chaos, plunder, and enslavement had prevailed. As the people's life was stabilized to a certain extent and normalcy returned to the country, the peasants gradually boosted agricultural production. According to records, the total area of farm land doubled during the period of about 50 years.

The government sponsored studies on crops and farming methods most suitable to the soil and climate, and the results were popularized. Rice cultivation which had flourished in the south gradually spread to the northern part of the land, too. At the same time, cotton cultivation had been expanded and there were more cotton goods.

All this caused the speedy development of culture. Particularly, the 15th and 16th centuries marked new heights in feudal Korea. The Korean alphabet *Hoonmin Jungum* was adopted in 1444, a set of phonetic symbols, which can transcribe any and all sounds. The Korean alphabet served the rapid growth of Korea's literature and culture. (This

alphabet is used and developed today in North Korea.)

Various delicate instruments for astronomical observation were made; accurate water-clocks and sun-dial apparatuses were manufactured. In 1442, the first udometer was made in Korea.

All this constituted a foundation for making the accurate calendar, which was of much help to agriculture, fishing, and others.

From the 15th century, many books were printed, books of Korea's history, geography, economy, and science, and of foreign origin. Particularly, famous are medical books *Hyangyak Jipsungbang* (in 85 volumes) and *Euibang Ryoochwui* (in 365 volumes), which came out in 1433 and 1445 respectively. These books show the high level that Korea's medical science reached, and they are valuable sources for the study of *Dong-euihak* (traditional Korean medicine). *Euibang Ryoochwui* is the first medical encyclopaedia in the world.

The printing of such books called for advanced printing and paper industry. The court set up the printing place, and cast metal type almost every year. In 1434 alone, an average of 3,400-3,500 metal type were cast every day. Then the printing office had more than 200 people.

The books of this period were exported to China and Japan, too. In particular, Korea's metal type played a big role in the growth of printing art in Japan.

Literature and arts also made great progress during this period.

In the field of music, records speak of a 350-member orchestra, 65 kinds of improved wind and stringed instruments, and percussion-instruments. Besides, 9 kinds of new musical instruments were made. The growth of orchestra and ensemble demanded the settlement of scales and musical notation. In the 12th century a system of musical notation was used with characters, but it was perfected in the Li dynasty to record the complex orchestral scores.

The improvement of musical notation made it possible to record a number of musical pieces and foreign songs.

In 1493, *Akhak Kwebum* (A Manual of Music) was published. It was a collection of theories on music and

of value to the development of the Korean national music.

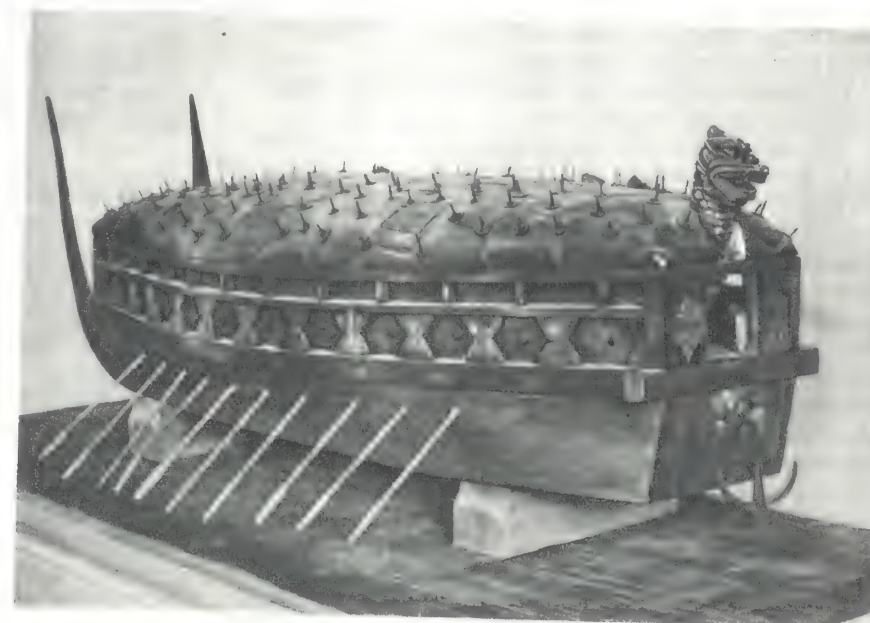
* * *

The rulers of the Li dynasty rejecting Buddhism made Confucianism the ideology of the state. They strictly restricted the number of Buddhist temples and their holdings of land and the number of monks. Then the monks were made persons of low birth. They regarded Con-

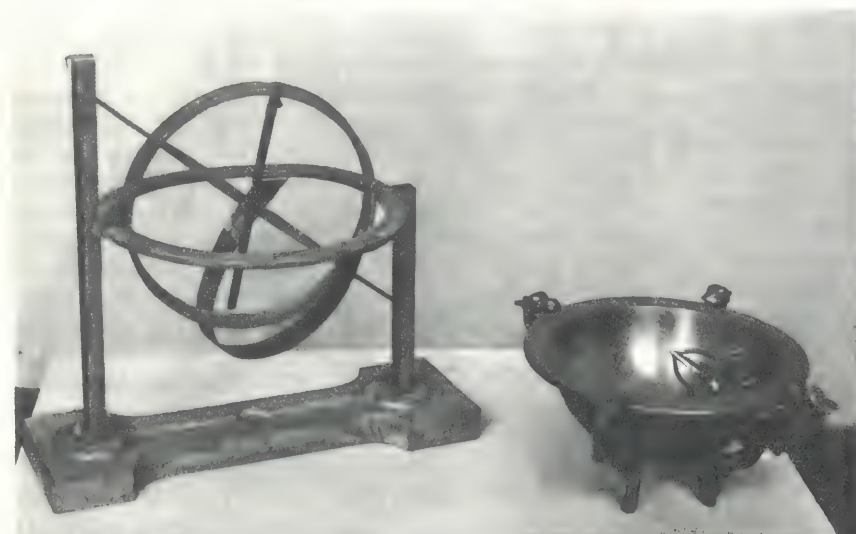
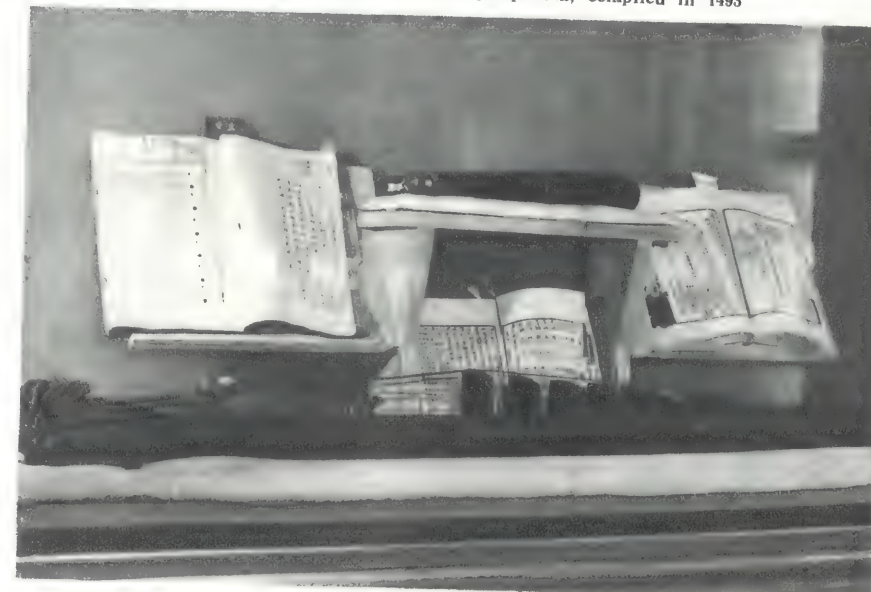
fucianism, especially the school of Chu Hsi, as the foundation of the orthodox philosophy, politics, morality, and ethics.

It was from that time that Confucianism as an objective idealism became the principal learning and penetrated into all spheres of the social life. Meanwhile, there appeared materialism, too. And the materialistic idea became a weapon of struggle against the rulers of that time.

The tortoise-shaped iron ship built by Admiral Ri Soon Shin, a patriotic admiral of Korea of the 16th century



The "Akhak Kwebum", a music encyclopaedia, compiled in 1493



A sun-dial made in the 15th century

PHILOSOPHER

Suh Kyung Duk

THIS year marks the 420th anniversary of the death of Suh Kyung Duk, an outstanding philosopher of Korea of the 16th century.

HIS LIFE AND ACTIVITY

Suh Kyung Duk was born into a poor noble family in 1489. He lived at a time when social contradictions were aggravated in the feudal Li dynasty after the country had seen its economy and culture at the zenith. There were frequent conflicts among the ruling circles while the struggle of the peasants against the feudal rulers kept mounting.

From his childhood, Suh Kyung Duk showed intelligence and an inquisitive mind.

It is said that this happened when he was six years old. One day he noticed the larks in the sky. The next day they were about a foot higher, then again higher in the following day. He figured the birds soared higher as the weather became warmer.

When he was 14, he started studying at a private school but, disgusted at the formalistic teaching, left the school. And he decided to study by himself. At 18 he felt reading alone was not enough and started to find out laws governing the phenomena of things. By the time when he reached the age of 25, he had developed his own methodology in study of the secrets of Nature and society—meditation, experience, and investigation.

He also studied extensively but critically the thought of philosophers of the preceding years and of foreign scholars, endeavouring to resolve those

questions left unsolved by them.

His profound learning won the respect of the people. Though he was recommended to the court, he refused an official career. Then he was 31. He visited noted and scenic points of the land to steel himself and widen his intellectual

horizon. When he returned from his journey to his native town, Kaesong, the court summoned him again. But he declined the offer and applied himself closely to study and education of the young generation.

When his age reached 56, he wrote four books—the fruit of his study of many years. In these books and other writings he made an exposition of his thoughts, materialistic monism and theory of conservation of matter. There are many poems which described his thoughts on philosophy and government and society. Later his works were compiled into "Hwa Dam's Collections."

He died at the age of 58 in 1546.

HIS PHILOSOPHY

His time was marked with objective idealism, which was dominant, along with subjective idealism and nihilistic thoughts.

However, Suh Kyung Duk rejecting these prevailing ideas developed and systematized his materialistic views based on the thoughts of thinkers of the preceding eras.

He considered substance filling the space, and called the substance "Taihu," the origin of the universe.

"Taihu is clear but formless . . . Its magnitude is infinite, its origin is unknown and uncaused. Being clear, void and calm, it entirely fills the boundless space it occupies, in which there is no room for other substance. But no one can feel it, nor catch it. It is unseizable, yet it exists in reality."

The origin of the universe, he said, is Taihu which is formless, infinite, and eternal; it is the very substance of things. Though no one can recognize the substance of Taihu through one's senses, but it exists in reality. He maintained the objective being and materiality of the universe.

His world was not only of material, but of matter in motion. It was his view that matter or substance had no beginning or the end, and it is in constant motion; and it exists independent of cognizance by the human mind.

The appearance and disappearance of matter, he explained, was nothing but a phenomenon of the movement of the matter, gathering and dispersing. Nothing comes into being or perishes in the strict sense of the word. Material exists in constantly varied forms, but it is eternal and indestructible.

He wrote:

"Clear but formless matter fills the vast space. The larger forms the world and the smaller all things. Although there are the phenomena of gathering and dispersing, nothing perishes. Such is the substance of matter . . . When a candle burns up, it seems the candle perishes. But, in reality, it turns into smoke

and never does it disappear."

It must be admitted that he fell short of proving his beliefs in a modern, scientific way; nevertheless he put forth the general principles on conservation of matter, though they may be in a simple form. In short, Suh Kyung Duk based his theory on conservation of matter. He explained that the cause of movement of material is "Taihu," or the unity and struggle of the negative and positive, the two immanent, contradictory elements of each thing.

"All matters exist in constant motion. No external force causes the movement. They move by themselves. And it is unavoidable. This shows that in all matters there exist contradictions which cause the movement."

Like this he advanced profound viewpoints on the question of movement of matter, an integrant property of material, its inherent cause, self-movement, and the lawfulness of the movement. His materialism is closely connected with dialectics: He saw the world in a general correlation. All things exist in movement and transition, and the struggle of the two contradictory elements within the matter causes all phenomena and developments of things. He explained the movements of the heaven and the earth in the infinite space in the following manner: The earth—the heavier—and the heaven—the lighter—exist balancing each other. The former moves downward while the latter upward, which is the cause of the rotation. He explained dialectically the correlation and mutual reliance of living things and environments.

His materialistic explanation of the presence of matter prevailed also in the field of cognition. Perception and sense of human being are the functions of the noblest matter which he considered to be immortal. He regarded the cause of cognition as material, rejecting such a view to describe it as an apriori, mysterious operation. He persisted that cognition should serve to grasp the laws governing the phenomena of things and that one should apply them in life and practice. He said: "Learning will make us conceive all laws governing the matter so that

we can deal with all events correctly without losing the presence of mind."

Emphasizing the practicality of learning, he insisted that the object of cognition is the objective world.

And he stressed that "only when learning is started with the study of things, can one comprehend the movement and transition of things." As for the process of cognition, he explained, the distinctions between the sensitive cognition and nous one come from the different material functions in different organs respectively conducting those cognitions.

SOCIO-POLITICAL VIEWPOINT

Suh Kyung Duk had a progressive thought on social and political affairs. He protested against the feudal misrule, but sympathized with the exploited.

Having perceived that one of the social contradictions was the evil landownership prevalent at that time and exploitation, he criticized and exposed it. For the prosperity of the country and welfare of the people, he demanded, an end must be put to arbitrariness of the nobles, who plundered the peasants' land, and to the practice of forced labour.

He also called upon the court to stop squandering the national treasury but exercise a rigid economization in every way.

He pointed out that the government should be clean, the criminal code be simple, and the officials work for the welfare of the people.

Like this, he strove to find a solution for those social issues which brought poverty and misfortune on the people. He presented a number of progressive ideas and suggestions to reform the ruling machinery of the feudal court.

Owing to objective idealism prevailing in the land, his materialism failed to flourish. But, later his theories were succeeded by his disciples, and the further exploration of his thoughts was extensively made.

(Continued from page 33)

and power, and raw materials. Then modern machine-tools produced in North Korea would re-equip South Korea's industries.

Thus, the economic exchange and co-operation between the north and south will be of much help to South Korea in surmounting the present difficulties and in developing the national economy as a whole. Moreover, this will lead to creating mutual understanding and respect between north and south, contributing to reunification of the country.

The South Korean people are raising their voice: "Unification is prosperity of the nation!" and "Others keep out, we'll unify our country!" It is only reasonable that they should want to settle the question of North-South contact and exchange and the country's unification by the strength of the nation.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are

doggedly obstructing even North-South travel and postal service, to say nothing of co-operation between north and south.

It is because such intercourse and co-operation will be beneficial to the entire Korean people; but they will be inimical to the interests of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in Seoul, who are bent on the perpetual split of Korea and turning South Korea into their colony and war base.

All countries in the world develop trade and exchange culture with each other though they are thousands of miles away from each other. And there is no reason whatsoever for a people to be unable to have contacts and supply each other's needs in one's own territory.

The entire Korean people will shatter the hindrances laid by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the Pak Jung Hi clique, and materialize sooner or later the economic co-operation between north and south and unification of the country.

Two Worlds

DREAMS HAVE COME TRUE

Some time ago the opera "A Tale of Choon Hyang" was staged by the National Opera Theatre. In the new presentation a new singer sang the role of magistrate Byun Hak Do and he was favorably received.

The singer was Ri Bong Ik. He was born into a worker's family in North Korea and trained after liberation. From his childhood, he liked to sing. In his middle school days, he made up his mind to become a singer.

In the meantime, the American aggressors launched the war in Korea.

Young as he was, he did his utmost to aid the army when the nation rose up for victory in the war. Many young people left for the front, and he wanted to fight the enemy too. But he was too young for the army. Soon after he was sent to the net-weaving plant in Woonggi. There, too, he sang and his beautiful voice pleased the workers and villagers.

Before long his talents were known to all. When the war was over, the county people's committee recommended him to the Pyongyang Conservatory. How happy he felt when he enrolled in the traditional vocal music department of the conservatory. However, an unexpected disaster befell him; he took ill. Complications from bronchitis affected his vocal chords. He did everything but with little success.

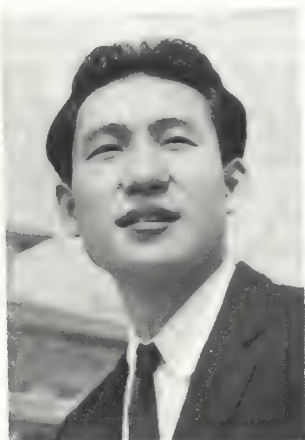
Disappointed and discouraged, he decided to give up the music. One day he went to his teacher and told him about his intentions.

But the teachers and his classmates persuaded him to reconsider his decision and resume the musical training. They offered to help him, and the doctors also did the best.

All this was not in vain; he began to improve, and eventually was back in the conservatory.

When he graduated from the school, he was sent to the National Opera Theatre.

His untiring efforts and the painstaking



Ri Bong Ik, a singer at the national opera theatre

SOUTH KOREA CONDEMNS P A K

NOW the South Korean regime is sending additional one division and one regiment to South Vietnam. South Korea will have altogether some 50,000 men in South Vietnam to take part in the dirty U.S. war of aggression. But the protest against the Seoul regime is mounting in South Korea.

A South Korean newspaper writes:

"The world is condemning the Vietnamese war. The United States completely isolated is pulling the war chariot all by itself. So, who would say that our country (South Korea) would not be forsaken by the world, if we send troops there? . . . So we ask: For whose benefit are we sending troops?"

"Granted that the South Korean army 600,000 strong is under U.N. command," another South Korean paper sneered, "but should we keep saying 'yes' to every bid of Washington? Do we have no backbone at all?"

There was a South Korean paper commenting that dispatch of a great number of youths to South Vietnam was little short of dedicating South Korean youths to Washington, for which the government hopes to win favor and bolster its rule.

The paper continued: "True, Washington is very glad about it. Why shouldn't it? But are we glad about it? It is advisable for the authorities to get rid of the illusions that we can survive only when we submit ourselves to be led by the U.S. The tally sheet of diplomacy of solely depending on the White House shows a deficit. Hence, dispatch of any South Korean

troops to South Vietnam should have been weighed from all angles."

Some newspaper compared the troop dispatch to South Vietnam to providing the U.S. with "human bullets" and to a service of footmen to the masters. It wrote: "For whom and for what purposes should our soldiers throw their lives in a foreign land to fight a war without a front?"

Indignant voices are heard in all parts of South Korea.

A public figure commented: "No ground can I find for sending our (South Korean) troops to the Vietnamese war. And our policy must be set down by us, not by the United States."

In protest against the policy of the government, an attorney said: "It is unpleasant for me even to think about the troop dispatch as it makes me feel that the government is selling the blood for American aid."

How are the South Korean soldiers treated by the Americans in South Vietnam? If a battle turns against them, the Yankee soldiers shoot and bomb South Korean soldiers.

An enraged South Korean professor said: "Such an illtreatment of our armymen is little short of insulting the dignity of man. Nevertheless, the government is sending additionally soldiers. And I must say that it is tantamount to sending our men to be humiliated." Then a politician warned: "When the government acts so rashly and sends troops to South Vietnam, the nation should come out resolutely to oppose it."

Many mothers and wives have lost their sons and husbands in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

A mother named Kim Dal Son in Taegu said: "I lost my only child in South Vietnam. I don't think it is right for us to send more men to South Vietnam to be killed. It must be stopped. Are there any parents who would be glad to see their boys sent to fight a war in a foreign land far away? No! We must stop this."

The South Korean people are resisting the Pak Jung Hi clique who are set to send more soldiers to South Vietnam. And they will oppose the traitorous moves of Pak Jung Hi and his ilk.

Two Worlds

help of the veteran singers did a lot of good to him.

At last he was assigned to sing the role of the king in the opera "A Tale of Shim Chung", Byun Hak Do in "A Tale of Choon Hyang".

The opera theatre itself did everything to help this young singer. And he, too, put heart and soul in learning his parts. He wanted to be worthy of all the solicitude the government had shown him. In the end, he became a full-fledged singer and won popularity.

Now he is redoubling efforts to improve himself.

A MUSICIAN IN A MARKET PLACE

There is a candy peddler in Chamrye-eup, Wan-joo County, North Cholla Province in South Korea. One may get surprised to hear this, but this man has a musical career of 30 years behind him.

His name is Kim Eun Taik. When he was 23, he was a known saxophone player. Once he even had a band of his own. When the Japanese were driven out of the country, he had a band named New Life Band. But in South Korea under U.S. occupation he could not go on with his musical life any more because of so many taxes and obstacles. Then the military coup of Pak Jung Hi on May 16, 1961, ended everything for him. The new military regime persecuted people of the theatres and musical world.

His band, too, went into bankruptcy. All the players went their own way. Kim Eun Taik tried everything but he could hardly make both ends meet. For months he ran through his house and furniture, and in the end he even sold the saxophone he had used for 30 years. Now a musician with a career of 30 years is in the big army of the jobless numbering 7,000,000. Not knowing what to do, he decided to become a candy hawker.

But the worst part of it is that his case is no exception.

For instance, there is a "singers' society" in South Korea. It has a membership of 300. But only 20 out of them have a roof over their heads.

Wickedness and degeneration thrive and money is everything in South Korea under U.S. occupation. On top of it, the decadent American culture is flooding South Korea.

The present social system in South Korea should be overthrown, if the arts are to thrive and the artists flourish their talents to the full.

Japanese Militarism— A New Threat in Asia

KYE SUK HO

It has been sometime since the "South Korea-Japan treaty" was signed at the bidding of the White House.

Johnson was most generous in praising the treaty. According to his words, the treaty would strengthen the ties of friendship between South Korea and Japan, and it would contribute to the peace of Asia.

All said and done, one may ask: Is the treaty really for friendship and the world peace, as alleged?

THUS THE GROUND IS MADE

It is an open secret that the treaty is part and parcel of the U.S. policy for the Far East and a military pact.

It has been the warcry of Washington: "Stop communist aggression!" And all their aggressive plans were drawn up against this non-existent "aggression."

The ruling circles of the U.S. have set up Nato, Cento, and Seato for their dream of world domination. Now they come up with the "northeast Asian treaty organization" (Neato) to link with the chain of the aggressive blocs with a hope to breathe into their dying neo-colonial policy for Asia and stifle the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of this continent. Over 10 years ago the U.S. concluded the "security pact" with Japan, then the "defence treaty" with the Seoul regime, and the same pact with the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan. All this was to draw an aggressive triangle with the U.S. as its center and lay the ground for an overall aggressive pact like Seato.

But then, a link was in wanting in completing such a collective "military bloc". There were no diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea.

The reactionary rulers of Japan and the puppets in Seoul were frequently summoned to Washington, where they were given urgent instructions to hasten the "establishment of diplomatic relations" between them.

Particularly, at present the U.S. is sinking deeper

and deeper in their dirty war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. They are more desperate than ever for the formation of Neato with Japanese militarism as its backbone.

Johnson hopes to see Japanese militarism stifling the growing democratic forces of Asia, bolstering the tottering U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, and saving the day for U.S. imperialism.

The American war-mongers flatter Japan. To them, Japan is a "world power", and the "leader of Asia". They wanted to see South Korea and Japan falling in line and building up an anti-communist bloc in Asia. The U.S. wanted Japan to arm itself and take over the defence of the northwest areas of the Pacific, the Korean peninsula included.

Such was the beginning of the U.S.-sponsored "South Korea-Japan treaty." Under the strength of this treaty, the Washington policy-makers wish to drive the Japanese militarists into South Korea, turning it into a common base of the U.S. and Japan, and perpetuate Korea's division. It goes without saying that all this is guided by Washington's set policy: Make Asians fight Asians.

On the part of the revived Japanese militarists, this is a heaven-sent chance; they see in this their old dream—"greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere"—coming true. They are more than ready to become the "first agent" of the U.S. in Asia. And they are enthusiastically taking part in the U.S. aggressive policy, hailing the conclusion of the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" as a bang-up opportunity to translate their old chant—"the eight corners of the world under one roof"—into reality.

The Japanese ruling circles are openly saying: Their colonial rule over Korea was beneficial for the Koreans! The Pacific War was not without merits! South Korea and Taiwan should become prefectures of Japan! And much more.

These are the words of Japanese Prime Minister Sato: "The defence of the free world in east Asia is

closely linked with the security of Japan. Hence Japan should carry on its foreign policy from this angle . . . Once people frowned on the idea of the eight corners of the world under one roof but it should be applauded by mankind."

It is as clear as daylight what a disaster would befall the Asian people when the Japanese militarists rearmed under the wings of the U.S. become the leading force of the Asian anti-communist bloc and appear as the shock brigade—an executor of the American aggressive policy.

It is still fresh in the memories of the people—how the Japanese militarists butchered the innocent people in many countries of southeast Asia when they occupied these countries in the embellished name of "co-existence and co-prosperity."

Now, the U.S. and Japanese reactionary rulers are working in earnest to have their aggressive plans translated into reality with the conclusion of the Seoul-Tokyo treaty. Thus, dark clouds hang low over the Far East and Asia casting a dark shadow over the whole world.

A VEHICLE FOR AGGRESSION

Japan is trying to make the best of the situation. No sooner had the Seoul-Tokyo treaty been signed than the Sato government set up an embassy in Seoul—a grandwork for re-invasion of Korea. And now it is scheming to station its "defence force" in Seoul. Moreover, the Japanese war industries repair and manufacture guns, planes, and boats for the South Korean army. Japan is undertaking the training of the South Korean officers and pilots. The Tokyo government has authorised that the South Korean aircraft and ships enter freely the Japanese military bases.

Under the label of "South Korea-Japan military co-operation," plans have been drawn up for jointly blockading the Korean Straits, placing the East Sea under the control of the Japanese navy while the South Korean navy controlling the West Sea in case of emergency.

They frequently conduct joint war games—a simulated Korean war. Simulated landings, anti-submarine campaigns, and air wars are staged.

"Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" are the secret plans of Japanese militarism. They foresee attacks on North Korea, Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, and other socialist countries of Asia. They are sending numbers of Japanese troops to South Korea. The Pentagon has Americanized the planning,

organization, training, arms, military terms, telegraphic code of the armed forces of various lands. Even Seoul and Taipei are made to set their time by the standard time of Japan.

Now the Pentagon can make these armies start operation at a designated time with little difficulty. The air forces of Tokyo, Seoul, and Taipei are connected with the U.S. radar system. They are fully ready to start action in the areas of the demarcation line on the Korean peninsula, on the Taiwan Straits and other Asian areas.

As their puppets in Asia fall in line to form a military alliance, Washington is working like mad to save itself from its helpless situation in Vietnam.

It was to this end that Johnson sent Vice-President Humphrey to India, Pakistan, New Zealand, Australia, and other Asian areas last February. Even Pak Jung Hi—Washington's yesman in Seoul—was ordered to stump Malaysia, Thailand, and Taiwan. Needless to say, he read faithfully before his Asian colleagues—the dregs of human being—the lines written by the White House, emphasizing the necessity of forming a security system in Asia. All the U.S. puppets in Asia agreed willingly to convene a conference of foreign ministers. There is no doubt that the conference would discuss the matter of setting up the U.S.-sponsored military bloc.

During his journey Pak Jung Hi who had already sent over 30,000 soldiers to South Vietnam, did not forget to stress the need of sending more men to Vietnam for "the joint defence." So, when he returned home, this arch traitor decided to send additional division and a regiment to South Vietnam to help the U.S. war of aggression.

The scheme of the U.S. aggressors to organize a military bloc so as to extend the war in the Far East and Asia, is enthusiastically applauded by Sato and Chiang Kai-shek. And this is not without reason. Sato is crying for overseas expansion—he wants to dispatch the self-defence corps overseas in the name of U.N. Then Chiang Kai-shek is still dreaming that Washington will get the mainland of China for him.

As is mentioned above, with the conclusion of the Seoul-Tokyo treaty, the ruling circles of the U.S. have become more desperate in their scheme to disturb the peace of the world and to stifle the struggle of the Asian people for national liberation.

POISON GAS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

THE U.S. aggressors are using poison gas and toxic chemicals to slaughter the South Vietnamese people. The criminal act has been going on since spring of 1962. And, as their position becomes untenable in South Vietnam, more frenziedly the U.S. aggressors are executing the war in the most diabolical way.

Out of the 45 provinces of South Vietnam, they used these lethal weapons in 26 provinces in 1965 as against 16 provinces in 1963. They have killed thousands of inhabitants and injured hundreds of thousands. In addition to this, crops were destroyed in many areas: 320,000 hectares of farms and orchards were ruined in 1963, some 500,000 hectares in 1964, and 700,000 hectares in 1965. Then 50 to 60 per cent of livestock was poisoned, and poultry was exterminated.

This year the U.S. atrocities have hit a new mark. On January 2, for instance, the U.S. 173rd Air-borne Brigade carried out a "mopping-up" operation near Saigon and

sprayed poison gas on extensive areas. Reporting on this operation an Associated Press dispatch admitted that the U.S. army in South Vietnam had never before used poison gas so extensively as in this operation.

"Kill all, burn all, and destroy all" is the warcry of Washington, and they shower vast areas with poison gas and toxic chemicals.

At the inception, they used in South Vietnam such toxic chemicals as "2-4 D", "2-4-5 T", and "D.N.C." which harmed seriously peaceful inhabitants, cattle, crops, and vegetables.

At the beginning of 1965, however, U.S. aggressive troops started to spread thousands of tons of more dangerous toxic chemicals named "C.N.", "D.M.", and "C.S." "C.N." makes one choke and shed tears. "D.M." is a poison gas once used in massacring hundreds of thousands of people during World War I, and "C.S." is another poison gas which destroys man's respiratory organs and smothers one to death.

According to foreign publications, it has been confirmed that the U.S. murderers are using some other poison gases besides these listed, including the "nerve gas". The "nerve gas" harms the nerve system of man and suffocates him in the end as it will stop the lungs. Its grim effect will be understood if we cite a mere fact that 7 tons of the "nerve gas" will be sufficient to kill all men present within the area of 80 sq. km.

All this testifies once again to the brutal nature of U.S. imperialism and that it is the sworn enemy of the peoples of the world.

The international conventions concluded respectively in 1922 and 1925 forbid solemnly the use of all noxious materials, solid or vapour, and similar materials or methods in warfare. Therefore, even such war-maniacs as Hitler and Tojo dared not use either poison gas or other toxic chemicals openly.

But, the satanical U.S. imperialists used bacteriological weapons and toxic chemicals in the Korean war. Now they are pursuing their war in the same criminal way in South Vietnam.

In September last year the Pentagon declared openly that it would use tear gas and other toxic chemicals in South Vietnam if the situation called for. At the end of last year the U.S. aggressors in South Vietnam

sprayed toxic chemicals over a wide area of tens of thousands of hectares, inflicting damages on over 40,000 inhabitants. The rulers of Washington shamelessly boast that "they are using poison gas."

Yet, Johnson habitually talks about peace, then the recent Honolulu conference speaks of "a new society" to the South Vietnamese people. No hypocrisy could be more nauseous than this.

The Korean people vehemently condemn the U.S. aggressors for their heinous crimes in South Vietnam.

They should stop forthwith the criminal use of poison gas and toxic chemicals.

All the progressive and peace-loving people of the world condemn in unison this inhuman barbarity of the American aggressors. An American professor flayed recently his own government, saying that in South Vietnam Americans committed savage crimes deserved to be punished at the Nuremburg tribunal.

Whatever lethal weapons the American aggressors may brandish, never will they subjugate the South Vietnamese people who are fighting valiantly for a just cause.

The U.S. invaders should keep their hands off South Vietnam and go home immediately.

It Will Not Save Them!

The American weekly *Newsweek* reported on its issue of March 14 on the amount of ammunitions the U.S. armed forces used in South Vietnam last year. They were:

Rifle and machinegun bullets	1,000,000,000
Bullets for airplane machineguns	89,000,000
Hand-grenades thrown from helicopters .	7,000,000
Hand-grenades	10,000,000
Mortar shells	10,000,000
Bombs	5,000,000
Rockets	5,000,000

Guam-based U.S. bombers "B-53" attacked South Vietnam 200 times, for which the U.S. government spent some 500,000,000 dollars including the cost of bombs.

Sometime ago Johnson asked for additional 4,800,000,000 dollars for the war in Vietnam.

The U.S. government is planning to spend 20,000,000,000 dollars in the first six months of this year for developing new weapons. This is 70 per cent more than what it spent in the same period of last year.

The U.S. imperialists may keep sending more troops and bringing in more new weapons. But nothing will save them.

U.S. air base routed by the South Vietnamese Liberation Army



It is the Yankee got caught



Every tree is a bayonet!



Who gets the shots?



A sudden hail





Dr. Jo Hun Yung in his study

Looking Back Upon My Life

JO HUN YUNG

Doctor of Medicine

I am a member of the Dongeuihak (traditional Korean medicine) Institute under the Academy of Medical Science of D.P.R.K.

Many give me kind words saying that I have done something in my work and earned recognition in this field. But these are too generous words for me. The Dongeuihak has to be developed in an allround way. In this respect, what I have done, not that it is anything to boast about, is merely the first step.

I am now 67 years old. I suppose it is common to anyone of my age to reflect upon the past compared with the present.

My medical career began 40 years ago. Then the country was under Japanese colonialist rule; our people suffered, they were suppressed and exploited.

On top of it, they were attacked by various disease. The plight of the people was most pitiful. I wanted to do something for them, and I resolved to do whatever I could for them. This is how I started the study of folk remedies. It was, I thought, a practical way to help the poor since they could not afford to go to hospital.

I began to collect systematically folk remedies, both written and spoken, then I travelled every corner of the land.

Some doctors harboured enmity against me and tried everything to hamper my work. The police was behind them, too. One day in May 1933 I had an opportunity to deliver a lecture on folk remedies in Pyongyang before a group

of herb doctors. But I was arrested by the police. I was charged with an offence that I, not a licensed doctor, engaged in disseminating unhealthy ideas among the people. This happened in other places, too. But I did not give up my work.

As I studied the Dongeuihak more, I learned that our nation's excellent medical heritage was being trampled mercilessly underfoot by the Japanese colonialists. How indignant I was! Our nation's traditional medicine is one practised and tested through centuries. It served the promotion of the people's health.

Korea's medicine has a long history.

According to historical records, our ancestors had practised acupuncture as early as the stone age. It is also a historically proved fact that Korean physicians were well reputed even in neighbouring countries for their skill. In the periods of the Silla Dynasty (57 B.C.-935 A.D.) and the Koryu dynasty (918-1392), many of our physicians were invited by foreign countries.

In the 19th century, our medicine made leaping progress and was synthesized by many outstanding scholars—Huh Joon and others. However, when the Japanese colonialists occupied Korea (1910-1945), they left no stone unturned to uproot Dongeuihak, one of the shining heritages of the Korean nation. And I must add that it was by no means without handicaps for Dongeuihak followers—I was one of them—to keep up the researches. I edited a periodical

entitled *Dongyang Euihak* (Eastern Medicine) in Seoul, but it was banned after only three issues by the Japanese.

Thereafter until the liberation day, I spent several years in Seoul, with choking indignation.

The country's liberation inspired my heart again with fresh zeal for Dongeuihak. But the U.S. army occupied South Korea and set to erase Korea's national culture and history. Dongeuihak was no exception. They treated it as if it were a sort of practice of the quack of an uncivilized people. The health department of the South Korean puppet regime also oppressed Dongeuihak at the nod of their master—U.S. occupation army. Under the circumstances, I felt the study of Dongeuihak was impossible again. And, when the Korean war broke out, I managed to come over to North Korea, where I found for the first time the best ground for my study.

The Government sent me to the Dongeuihak Institute for my research work.

Last fifteen years has been most fruitful in my work. During that period, in North Korea Dongeuihak has flourished as all other fields. Many modern research institutions have been set up and every hospital has a Dongeuihak Department. Both our traditional medicine and western medicine are used in treating the patients. Moreover, all medical treatment including hospitalization has been free of charge for all citizens in North Korea.

The dream that I dreamed for a long time is being translated into reality so fully in North Korea. I have seen for myself that the dream I have had—the dream of treating the people free—can be materialized not by philanthropism or charity but only under a new social system.

In North Korea my work moved ahead with little obstacles. The government furnished me with every condition necessary for my work. Above all, many precious books on Korea's medicine have been published, which help our Dongeuihak researchers tremendously. For instance, *Dongui Bogam* (25 volumes, written in 1610 by Korea's famous medical scientist Huh Joon), *Hyangyak Jipsungbang* (the first comprehensive medical document which appeared in the 15th century) and other famous medical classics have appeared. Reprint of

Euibang Ryoochwui, a medical encyclopedia in 365 volumes, edited in 1445, will come out before long.

I have dug deeply into these classics, and I wrote a few books with a hope to propagate the essence of these classics. "Theoretical Foundation of Dongeuihak", "Diagnosis and Remedy in Dongeuihak", "Dongeuihak and Its Medicines," "Dongeuihak Dictionary" and few others have been published. At present I am working on "Prescriptions of Korea's Medicines."

In parallel with the theoretical pursuit, I am doing a plenty of clinical work, too. I am associated with the hospital of our Institute, Kim Il Sung University clinic, the No. 1 Pyongyang Hospital, and the Red Cross Hospital. The Government is directing profound concern to me in all matters—from everyday life to my research programme. Under such favourable conditions, I have scored some results. In 1957, I found a new method of treating measles, which proved quite effective. Many children have been saved. I am also using effective measures for heart diseases.

The Government paid keen attention to the results of my work and conferred upon me the title of Doctor of Medicine in October last year. Indeed, this is more than I deserve. And I am resolved to do my all to the furtherance of Dongeuihak.

I can say from my personal experience that the social system determines in the long run success and failure of scientific pursuit. A broad avenue or a blind alley—it depends on under what social system one is working. As for me, a broad avenue has opened before me for the first time in my life. All this I owe to the country. Once again I want to say I am resolved to do my best to serve the people as long as I live. I must work ten times, hundred times harder. And I am sure the Government will help me and all scientists as always.

Today just at this moment I am as usual in my fine lab installed with modern medical apparatuses such as an X-ray machine, and a cardiograph, a stomach lense, etc. In the past in South Korea under Japanese and U.S. oppression, I could not imagine myself to carry on my study in such conditions like these. Surely it was beyond my imagination.



My Impressions on Korea

H.M. HABIBULLAH
Chairman
Pracha Textile Mills Ltd.
& former Mayor of Karachi

Before leaving for my country Pakistan I would like to convey through the medium of the press my hearty congratulations to the people of North Korea for their development and steady progress they have made after liberation when they had to start from the ruins.

This is due to the wisdom of their leader H.E.

Kim Il Sung. I wish him more success.

I am very grateful for the hospitality of the Ministry of Foreign Trade during my stay here, and I am very happy to see that the living standards of the masses are greatly improved, and when I come again I shall be happy to see more and more improvement.

Relations between our two Asiatic countries have to be closer and closer day by day. Our trade relations have been at move and I hope that Pakistan and North Korea will have a bigger trade, and cultural relations will follow. I am sorry to leave and will miss the hospitality of the North Korean people. I wish your country more success.

BRIEFS

CULTURE CITE AND RELICS EXCAVATED

Some time ago ruins of houses and some 100 objects — all believed to be remains of the ancient period — were excavated in Joong-ri, Bookchung County, South Hamkyung Province.

Among the unearthed were

stone axes, arrowheads, half-moon-shaped knives, hammer, hatchets, plane blades, whetstones, and hilts. Also found were broken iron pieces, bone awl, stone chisel, and animal bones.

The archaeological and folk-lore research institute of the Academy of Social Sciences stated that these remains are similar to those used in Kochosun, the oldest state on the Korean peninsula.

ATHLETES IN THE MAKING

Some 150 Juvenile sports clubs are to be found everywhere — in cities, counties, and villages.

These clubs enlist boys and girls, from 14 to 19 years old, chosen at middle schools, technical schools and higher technical schools to train them into athletes. And they are being trained in twenty-six different fields: track-and-field, gymnastics, football, weight-lifting,

swimming, skating, skiing, shooting, model plane, etc. Under the guidance of veteran athletes the training takes place every day after school. Sometimes classes are held on specialized subjects. Altogether the youngsters do 380 hours of classroom work and field training a year. In Pyongyang alone there are 19 such clubs with the total

enlistment of some 400 boys and girls.

Several good records were chalked up at the national athletic meeting of higher technical school students held last autumn. Many promising athletes made a good showing, including Tai Dong Hak and Pak Joon Heui who won the first and second places respectively in the 1,500-metre event.

A NEW FEATURE FILM

"The Stormy Era"



Now the chains are broken
and Chul Soo is free

"The struggle must go on; only through struggle can we see a happy future and independence for the country."

This was what a political worker sent by the anti-Japanese guerrillas told Kang Chul Soo (hero of the film) when the latter joined an underground revolutionary organization.

The story of the film (in two parts) is on the spirit of continued revolution. It

speaks of the life that the revolutionaries should lead and of their honourable and worthy task though it may be hard and arduous.

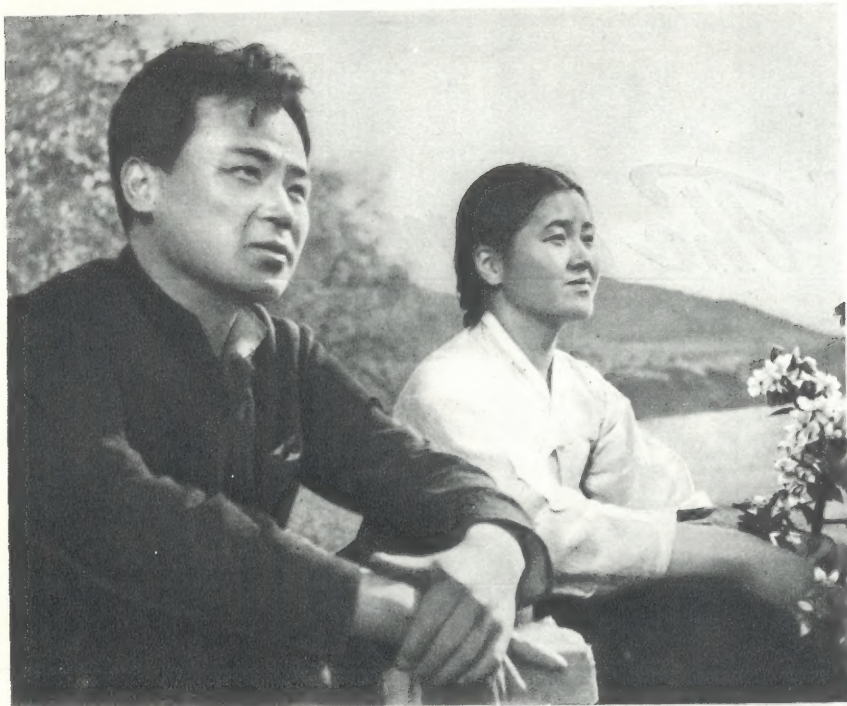
The priceless revolutionary traditions of the Korean people are brought to life on the screen with fresh vigour. The film projects the life of the revolutionary fighters who sacrificed everything for the struggle to win the country's independence in the thirties when the country was going

through the hardest time under Japanese rule.

* * *

Kang Chul Soo, leader of a platoon of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, is arrested by the enemy while he is in the country on a secret mission.

Japanese prosecutor Horiguchi tries everything—appeasing and torture—to make Chul Soo talk, but in vain.



★
Kang Chul Soo and Yung Sook, hero and heroine of the story, often talk about their happy future life. But their beautiful dreams have to go through the storms of revolution

★

"Let's go! We must go ahead for the sake of revolution..." Carrying a wounded comrade on his back in the enemy's rear, Chul Soo moves on in the waist-deep snow

The Japanese officer could not get anything out of him. In the end Horiguchi puts Chul Soo in jail with ordinary criminals. In the cell are people of all circles; it is an epitome of Korea's society of the time. The Japanese authorities are after Chul Soo; they want to know where he comes from and why he is there. In the meantime, they find, to their surprise, that everyone in the cell is influenced by Chul Soo.

Now the scene changes to the past showing Chul Soo's life.

Chul Soo is employed at a forwarding agent. He joins an underground organization under the leadership of a revolutionary and executes secret missions. He scatters bills and takes weapons from the enemy. When the enemy becomes more ferocious, he goes to a partisan base where he meets his mother and sweetheart Yung Sook.

The story now shifts to the prison again. One day there



is an inspection in the cell. The Japanese officers find carved letters "Revolutionary" on a wall of the cell where Chul Soo is detained, and a knife on the floor. The chief warden is enraged and decides to torture everyone to find out whose knife it is.

Then Chul Soo steps forward and says "It's mine."

The knife belongs to a Ko-

rean warden, Sang Jin, who dropped it in the cell. And a young prisoner carved the words on the wall.

Chul Soo's deed moves everyone, who respects him more than ever.

The scene again goes back to the time, the most difficult time for the Korean revolution.

The Japanese having suf-

fered repeated setbacks at the hands of the partisans in all areas of Manchuria, start a "winter offensive". In this they have called out even the Japanese forces stationed in Korea.

At the guerrilla base fierce battles are fought day and night. The partisans and people have to fight the on-coming enemy and rebuild the houses and others destroyed by the enemy's fire.

To be sure, the situation is very difficult, but the revolutionary fight keeps on towards victory. In the end, the guerrillas go over to a new operation and fight the enemy in the vast areas.

Chul Soo and his platoon lay mines to destroy an enemy troop train. He, with his wife Yung Sook, takes part in a battle for liberating a walled city. After another battle he carries a wounded comrade-in-arms over the snow-covered mountains.

One night, Chul Soo and his men find stragglers of the enemy force sitting around a bonfire. They assault the enemy.



Chul Soo meets with Yung Sook at the guerrilla base after a long separation. But they have new instructions and part again

Later he and his men disguised as Japanese army-men are hospitalized in an enemy's military hospital. They shoot the enemy commander Yamata there and return safely to their base after setting fire to the armory.

The war story of Chul Soo inspires gradually his inmates, who all feel they should fight too. In the end the Korean warden Sang Jin, too, is moved by Chul Soo. Sang Jin brings him even newspapers.

Chul Soo denounces the Japanese imperialists in the court



Yoon, a school teacher, who has been imprisoned, dies. The Japanese put him in jail because he taught his pupils the Korean language.

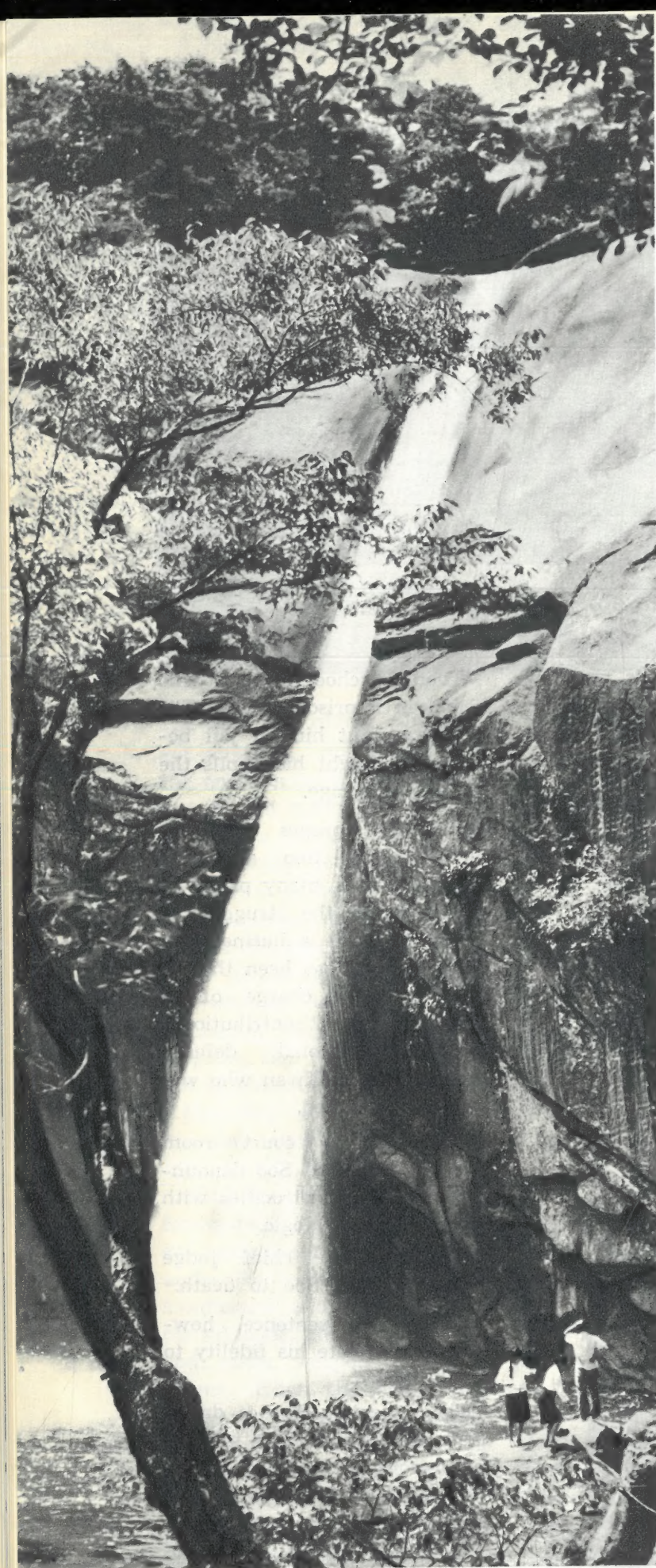
His death enrages the people. And Chul Soo ably organizes a fight, many prisoners take part in the struggle; among them are a businessman Chi Sun who has been thrown into jail on the charge of refusing to make "contributions" to the "national defence funds," and Se Kwan who was little class minded.

There is the court room scene. Kang Chul Soo denounces the enemy's atrocities with the unrelenting logic.

The Japanese chief judge sentences Chul Soo to death.

No capital sentence, however, can violate his fidelity to revolution.

The execution day is drawing near. Then Korea is liberated from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule. Now our hero and all prisoners are set free.



THE PAKYUN FALL

The Pakyun Fall

SOME 12 kilometres north of Kaesong there is the Pakyun Fall. Collecting the waters flowing down the precipitous Mts. Chunma and Sungku, it is plunging down a 30-metre cliff.

The fall itself is not a big one but it has been famous for its scenic beauty from olden times.

Around Kaesong, the old capital of the Koryu Dynasty (918-1392), are to be found many historical relics which add grandeur

The Pakyun Fall drops to a pond named Komodam, which has a diameter of 40 metres. On the hill to the east stands the Bumsanjung Pavilion well harmonizing with its surroundings.

*The Pakyun Fall,
Its dancing water
Washes the foot of
The Bumsanjung Pavilion...*

These lines are from a famous Korean folk song.

Many songs and poetries were written in praise of the fall from olden times. Suh Kyung Duk, the famous philosopher of the 16th century, and poetess Hwang Jin visited the fall too.

There are many ruins of old walls on Mts. Chunma and Sungku.

The long Daiheung Mountain walls went around the steep mountains. According to records, these walls were rebuilt in 1676. And ruins of grain storages, armories, and a watch-tower are still to be seen today.

There are many stories about these walls in connection with battles fought against the foreign invaders. It is said that Kang Kam Chan, the famous general of Koryu, who drove away the invaders of Khitan in the closing period of the 10 century was welcomed there by the king, who presented the general with a wine cup and a bouquet.

Then some 1 kilometre away from the pond stand a big temple named Kwaneum, and a 4.5-metre high seven-storied pagoda. Originally built in 970, the temple was rebuilt in 1646, a wooden structure in which not a nail was used. There are also a few other old pavilions and a modern rest-home and a hotel.

Every year the working people from all parts of the country come here for rest at the expense of the state.

The Gun That Got 11 Planes

A Maxim machinegun is on display at the Memorial of Patriotic War of Liberation.

This is the gun used by Kim Ki Oo, Twice Hero of the Republic, who exhibited exploits in shooting down enemy planes during the Korean war.

In December 1951, every infantry unit on the front organized its own aircraft-hunting team with small arms.

Kim Ki Oo was a member of such a team. He mounted the Maxim on the wheels so that he could follow enemy planes more freely. There came an enemy plane to bomb our towns and villages. He took sure aim and waited for the plane to come in the range of his gun. And he fired, the enemy plane tried to flee, but soon fell into the sea.

After that, he told his men: "It is still too early to fire just because the enemy plane is flying low. But we have to wait until the enemy is flying into our face, then fire. Of course we've got to be bold and courageous. Otherwise, they will get us." His words

inspired his men, who all resolved to follow his suit.

When his team was assigned to protect a tunnel, Kim Ki Oo shot down three planes including one "F-80".

In face of the stepped-up activities of these aircraft-hunting teams, the intensifying ack-ack fire, and the appearance of our fighters the enemy changed their tactics. They switched from daytime flight to a night one, then from a solo flight to formation flight, and from a low altitude flight to a high one.

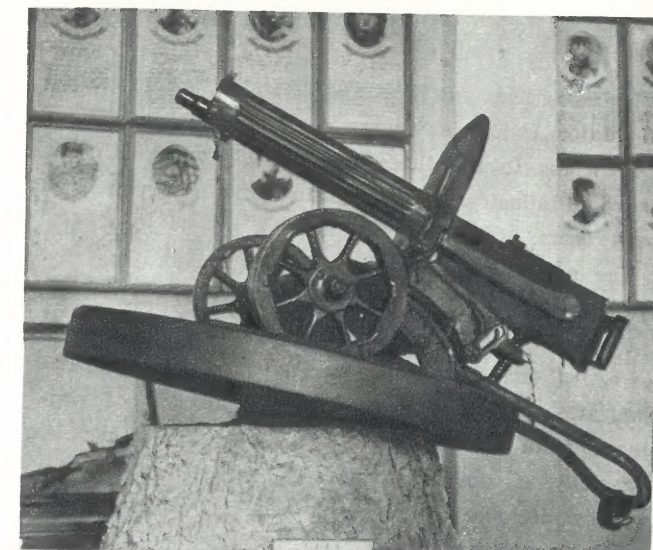
Kim Ki Oo and his men changed their tactics accordingly. They did not limit themselves to waiting for the enemy planes to appear. They

moved swiftly and lured the enemy with make-shift targets to catch them. They were active not only in daytime but also at night.

In this way Kim Ki Oo alone shot down 11 planes in some 40 days.

On March 28, 1951, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recognition of his battle feat awarded him the title of Hero of the Republic. On April 12, 1951, he was honoured with another Hero title.

The "aircraft hunters" of our infantry units shot down 1,219 enemy planes in 1952 alone.



With this Maxim, Kim Ki Oo, Twice Hero of the Republic, shot down 11 U.S. aeroplanes in the Patriotic War of Liberation

From Our Readers

I find the following articles in your magazine very interesting: "A New Circus Theatre", "Self-reliance", "This Is Our Plant", "Embroidery" and "Do You Know?"

These articles speak of all difficulties and hardships that the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have surmounted.

The article "A New Circus Theatre" interests me

as I am fond of circus myself. And my sister and her friends like embroidery. "Self-reliance" taught me that you have built up your country practically without any aid from outside during the past twenty years after liberation.

It is my hope that you will have more pictures of circus and carry something about music, activities of the brotherly Korean people. And I wish your magazine will show more of your beautiful country, Mt. Keumkang for one.

Algeria

M. Choumane Miloud

* * *

Your articles "Self-reliance" and "Nationalization of Major Industries" were very informative.

It seems to me those articles tell much of your growing industry and agriculture and how you have built them.

The article "Income and Distribution in Our Co-operative Farm" is also interesting.

I should like to know more about your agriculture. If I may list a few tops: law on farmland, organization of co-operative farms, varieties of products, farm labour and wages, life of the people, especially of the peasants, social assistance for the countryside, work hours and regular vacation, and social insurance.

I think your illustrations and layout are very good.
Algeria

Jean Fontaremsky

* * *

I liked your article "Constant Criminal Atrocities". I liked it because it showed that both in Korea and Vietnam the unification should be realized by the peoples themselves on their own will.

I was very happy to learn through the pictures in your magazine that there is no racial discrimination in your country.

And I am glad to know that the Korean people take the lead in strengthening friendship with countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

I began to read your magazine at the beginning of this year. And I came to know how your people are consolidating the friendship.

Guinea

Toure Cheikh-Tilmize

STAMPS OF KOREA

On January 15 and February 10, 1966, the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued two sets of stamps illustrating Korea's wild flowers.

Wild Flowers (first set)

Stamp 1, 2 *jun*, freesia. Stamp 2, 4 *jun*, dandelion. Stamps 3, 10 *jun*, lily-of-the-valley. Stamp 4, 10 *jun*, morning-glory. Stamp 5, 40 *jun*, catalpa ovata. All stamps measure 24×33mm. Colour: Multicolour. Offset.

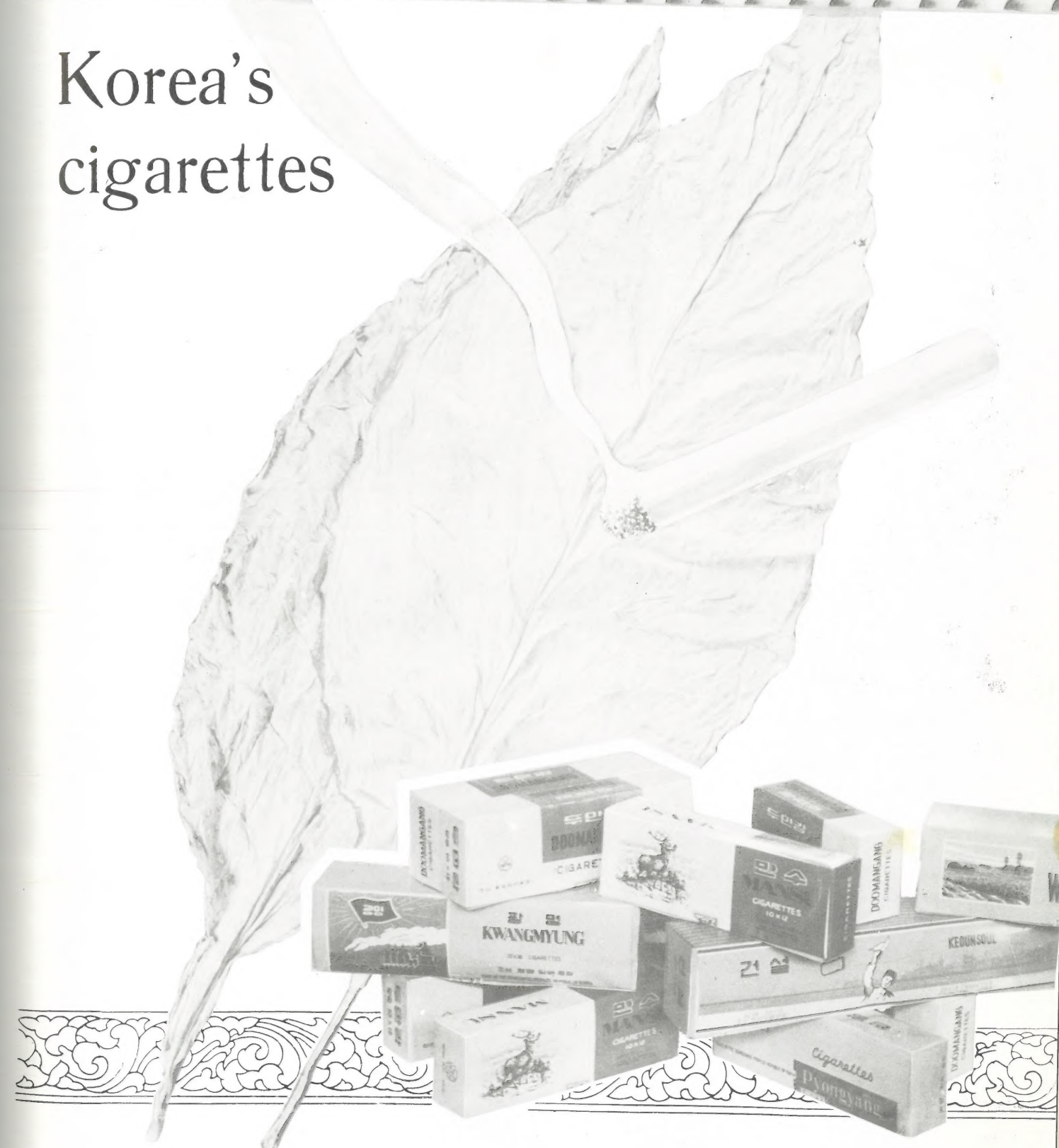
Wild Flowers (second set)

Stamp 1, 2 *jun*, primrose. Stamp 2, 4 *jun*, wild pink. Stamp 3, 10 *jun*, pheasant's eye. Stamp 4, 10 *jun*, tiger lily. Stamp 5, 10 *jun*, yellow rhododendron. All stamps measure 22×30mm. Colour: Multicolour. Offset.



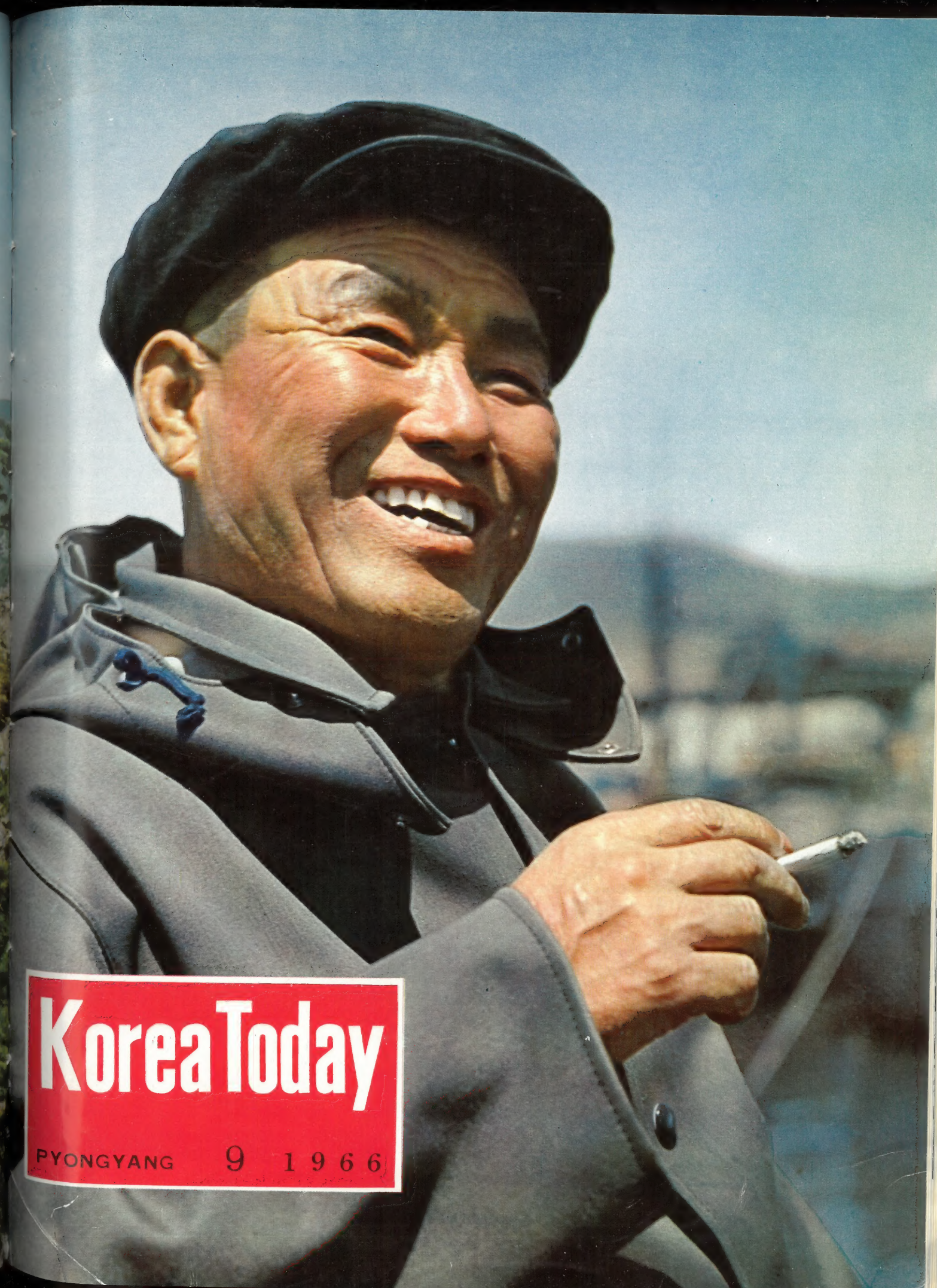
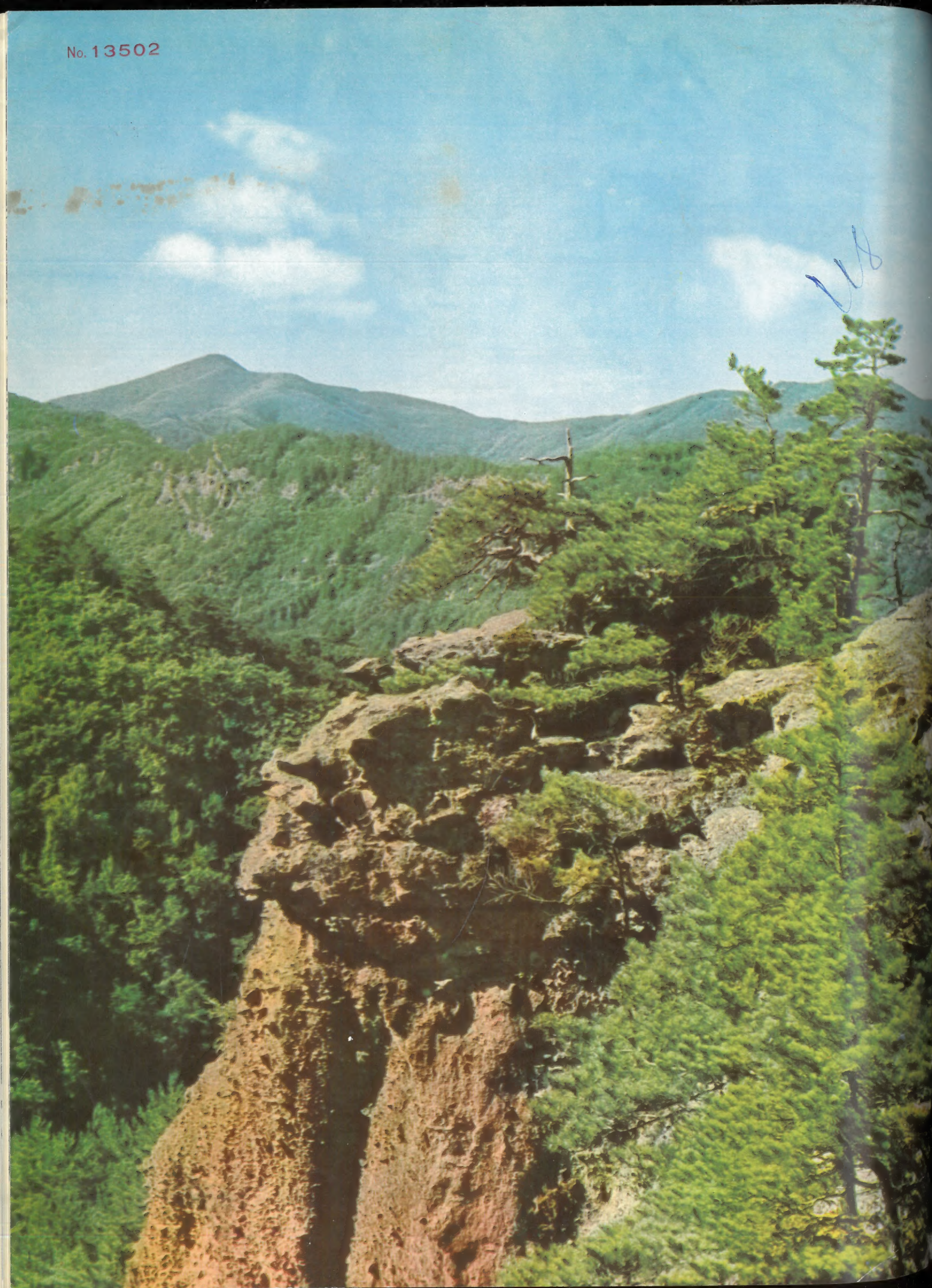
Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Korea's cigarettes



KOREA FOODSTUFFS EXPORT & IMPORT CORPORATION

Cable Address: SIKNYO Pyongyang



Korea Today

PYONGYANG 9 1966